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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 272--78th Congress

Chapter 144--2d Session

H. R. 4410

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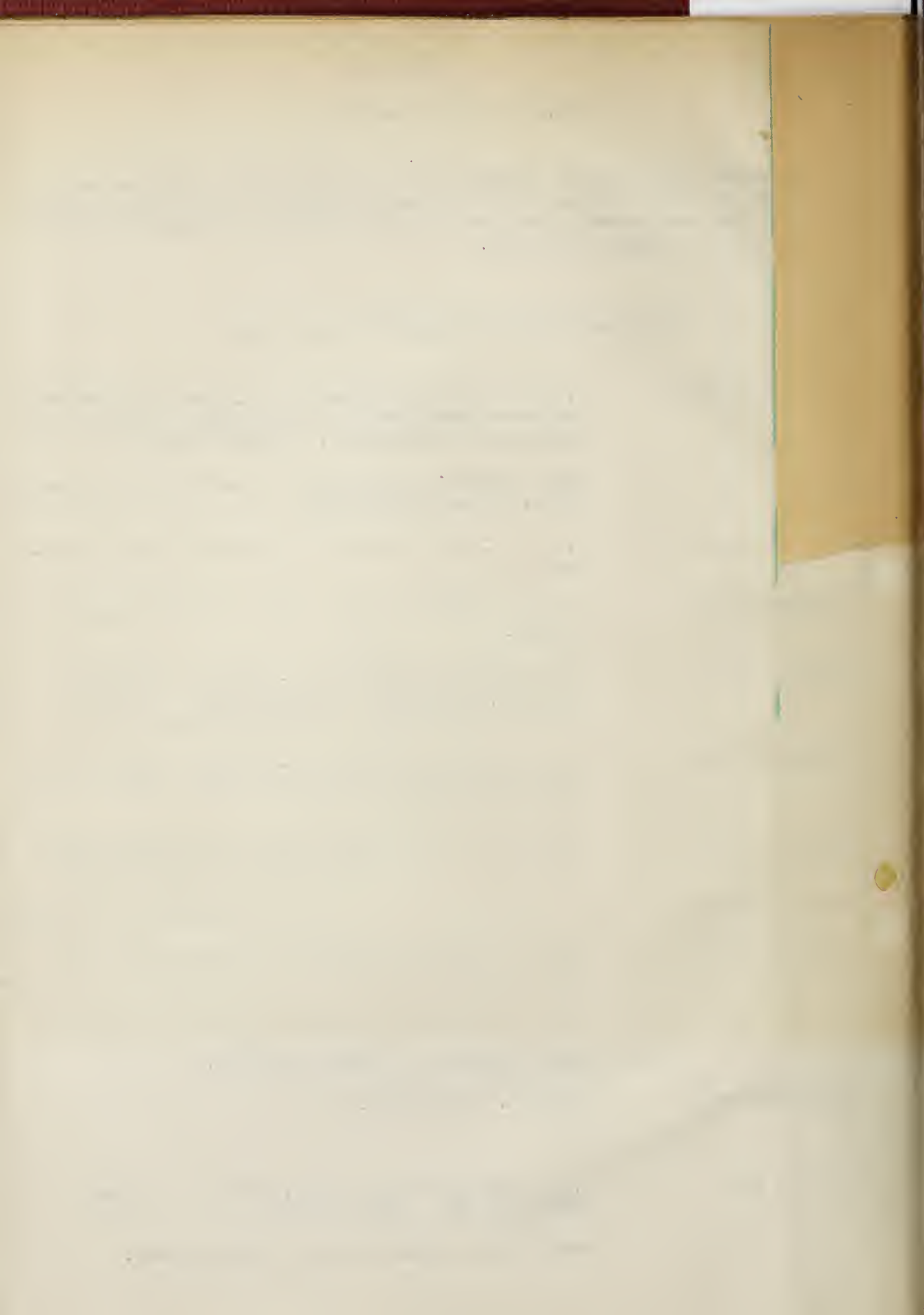
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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 272

DUTY-FREE GRAIN IMPORTS. Amends Public Law 211, 78th Congress so as to permit duty-free importation until June 20, 1944, of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, hay, and their products for feed; flaxseed; and oats for human consumption.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. R. 4410

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| February 3, 1944 | H. J. Res. 231 introduced by Rep. Reed and referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. Print of the Resolution as introduced. (Similar bill). |
| | House Committee reported the Resolution without amendments. House Report 1074. |
| February 4, 1944 | H. J. Res. 231 discussed and passed House as reported. |
| February 5, 1944 | H. J. Res. 231 referred to the Senate Committee on Finance. |
| March 8, 1944 | H. R. 4358 introduced by Rep. Reed and referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill). |
| March 14, 1944 | H. R. 4410 introduced by Rep. Reed and referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. Print of the bill as introduced. |
| March 15, 1944 | House Committee reported H. R. 4410 with amendment. House Report 1258. Print of the bill as reported. |
| March 16, 1944 | H. R. 4410 referred to the Senate Committee on Finance. |
| March 22, 1944 | H. R. 4410 reported by Senate Committee with amendment. Senate Report 765. Print of the bill as reported. |
| | H. R. 4410 debated in Senate and passed as reported. |
| | House concurred in Senate amendment. |
| March 29, 1944 | Approved. Public 272. |
| May 10, 1944 | H. R. 4788 introduced by Rep. Holmes. To extend Public Law 211 - 78th Congress. |
| | Amendments: Public Law 211 - 78th Congress. |



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 3, 1944

Mr. REED of New York introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation free of duty of flaxseed from foreign countries during a period of ninety days.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in order to encourage the production in the United
4 States of feed for livestock and poultry, flaxseed when im-
5 ported into the United States from foreign countries and
6 when entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consump-
7 tion during the period of ninety days beginning on the day
8 following the date of enactment of this joint resolution, shall
9 be admitted free of duty, notwithstanding the provisions of
10 the Tariff Act of 1930. As used in this joint resolution
11 the term "United States" means the several States, the Dis-
12 trict of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the
13 Virgin Islands.

78TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. J. RES. 231

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation free of duty of flaxseed from foreign countries during a period of ninety days.

By Mr. REED of New York

FEBRUARY 3, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

PERMITTING THE IMPORTATION FREE OF DUTY OF
FLAXSEED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING A
PERIOD OF 90 DAYS

FEBRUARY 3, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. REED of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 231]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 231) to permit the importation free of duty of flaxseed from foreign countries during a period of 90 days, having had the same under consideration, report favorably thereon without amendment, and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

Under the joint resolution approved December 22, 1943, known as the Murray resolution, Congress provided for the importation, free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed. The purpose of the resolution was to relieve, insofar as possible, the acute shortage of domestic feeds. The products temporarily exempted from duty under the Murray resolution were wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or derivatives thereof.

The purpose of including flax was to obtain oil cake and oil-cake meal, which is a product of the crushing of flaxseed and is a protein concentrate used for the feeding of livestock and poultry. However, the Customs Bureau has ruled that flaxseed cannot be entered free of duty under the Murray resolution when imported for milling purposes, but unless it is milled it has almost no value as feed. The object of House Joint Resolution 231 is to permit the temporary free importation of flaxseed so that feed for livestock and poultry may be manufactured from it, and thus carry out the original intent of Congress under the Murray resolution.

The dairymen, cattlemen, and poultrymen throughout the north-eastern portion of the country are desperately short of feed for their

cattle and poultry, and a similar shortage exists in other parts of the country as well. Domestic production of oil cake and oil-cake meal are utterly inadequate to supply the acute needs of American farmers.

The wartime demand for beef, dairy products, and poultry products is so great that it can be met only if an adequate supply of concentrated feed in the form of oil cake and oil-cake meal is made available. The free importation of flaxseed for a period of 90 days will help to relieve the existing shortage of such concentrated feed.

The Customs Bureau assisted the committee in preparing the joint resolution in order to make sure that no difficulties of administration would be encountered.



78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 231

[Report No. 1074]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 3, 1944

Mr. REED of New York introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

FEBRUARY 3, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation free of duty of flaxseed from foreign countries during a period of ninety days.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in order to encourage the production in the United
4 States of feed for livestock and poultry, flaxseed when im-
5 ported into the United States from foreign countries and
6 when entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consump-
7 tion during the period of ninety days beginning on the day
8 following the date of enactment of this joint resolution, shall
9 be admitted free of duty, notwithstanding the provisions of
10 the Tariff Act of 1930. As used in this joint resolution the

- 1 term "United States" means the several States, the District
- 2 of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin
- 3 Islands.

Union Calendar No. 365

78TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 231

[Report No. 1074]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation free of duty of flaxseed from foreign countries during a period of ninety days.

By Mr. REED of New York

FEBRUARY 3, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

FEBRUARY 3, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

H. J. RES. 231

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 5 (legislative day, JANUARY 24), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation free of duty of flaxseed from foreign countries during a period of ninety days.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in order to encourage the production in the United
4 States of feed for livestock and poultry, flaxseed when im-
5 ported into the United States from foreign countries and
6 when entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consump-
7 tion during the period of ninety days beginning on the day
8 following the date of enactment of this joint resolution, shall
9 be admitted free of duty, notwithstanding the provisions of
10 the Tariff Act of 1930. As used in this joint resolution the
11 term "United States" means the several States, the District
12 of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin
13 Islands.

Passed the House of Representatives February 4, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. J. RES. 231

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation free of duty of flaxseed from foreign countries during a period of ninety days.

FEBRUARY 5 (legislative day, JANUARY 24), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4358

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 8, 1944

Mr. REED of New York introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To extend for an additional ninety days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 1 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolu-
4 tion to permit the importation from foreign countries free
5 of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains
6 and other products to be used for livestock and poultry
7 feed, and suspending for two months the increase in the
8 tax rates under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act",
9 approved December 22, 1943 (Public Law 211, Seventy-

1 eighth Congress), is amended (a) by striking out “ninety
 2 days” and inserting in lieu thereof “one hundred and eighty
 3 days”, and (b) by striking out “flax” and inserting in lieu
 4 thereof “flaxseed”.

5 SEC. 2. The amendment made by clause (b) of section
 6 1 shall take effect on the day following the date of the
 7 enactment of this Act.

78TH CONGRESS
 2d Session

H. R. 4358

A. BILL

To extend for an additional ninety days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

By Mr. Reed of New York

MARCH 8, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means



and that Germany shall be permitted to retain an army.

The liberation of western European nations? Must we repeat all the mistakes in history? Must there be another tragic Children's Crusade? The countries we might liberate in this way would be Luxemburg, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Norway, and France. The terrific bombing of those countries sure to accompany the invasion will leave them a shambles. Their industries, their harbor arrangements, their little model farms, the means by which they live will be destroyed, and, some refugees from those countries say, that is what is wanted. Why else, they say, did Stalin object to the invasion through the "soft underbelly" of Europe through the Balkans where one could destroy central European war industry and Rumanian oil fields, the source of German power?

Will this invasion help gain for Europe a durable peace? No. We know in advance that the new Europe already taking shape which we have agreed to cooperate with our allies in policing, will be anything but peaceful unless Stalin liquidates the brains of Europe. The report that at the Tehran Conference of potentates, he revealed that such is his intention, is less excruciating than logical.

If we really want to remedy our mistakes and secure a durable settlement of Europe's troubles, the time to get it is now—not later. Later may be too late. Now means before lend-lease stops and before the invasion starts.

It is blithely assumed by mental mid-gets that when we invade Europe we shall not have to fight the full strength of the German Army because it will still be heavily engaged fighting Stalin. That is a criminally reckless chance to take. Why, when the invasion starts, should not Germany accept the peace being offered by Stalin. Germany would be foolish not to accept it, since it leaves the German Army intact—minus the Nazi prima donnas who have now become a horrific political liability outside of Germany and, perhaps to a larger degree than we realize, also inside Germany. Such a peace, rumor says, has already been arranged. Germany, to be sure, would not relish leaving Stalin free to range through Yugoslavia, the Dardanelles, and elsewhere. But what could be more important to future German aggrandizement than the weakening of the American Army, fighting far from home in western Europe?

America is the force which, Germans think, prevented their winning World War No. 1. America is the force that kept England stubbornly fighting in World War No. 2 long after Germans expected England would be forced to accept negotiated peace. America is the force without whose aid Stalin could not have driven Germany out of Russia. Without American aid Stalin might not long remain the new master of Europe. America, moreover, unless prevented by our allies or Germany, is apt to destroy Germany now.

It is suicidal for America to rush headlong, willy-nilly into this invasion until

German coastal defenses are reduced to the extent considered sufficient by American military experts; until American military experts are agreed that we are thoroughly prepared and ready to invade, and until our military experts are sincerely agreed that the invasion is for the best interest of America. Even then we shall be risking all that we have and all that we hope to have.

Today Germany sees America poised upon the Channel. Germany cannot be sure how strong we are. The longer we wait, the more thoroughly Germany is bombed, the more punishment she takes. Today we are in a bargaining position. We can do what President Wilson did when he offered the 14 points that brought World War No. 1 to a speedy, successful conclusion.

We know what the terms of a durable peace settlement are. This time it does not require 14 paragraphs to express them. You can express them in a single word—justice. They have already been expressed in this single sentence: "Sovereign rights, territories, and self-government shall be restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

This neat description of what would be a just peace for Europe is lifted from that miracle of manifestos which rose like the shining sword Excalibur from watery depths—the Atlantic Charter. Nobody has forgotten the Atlantic Charter except the exalted personages who sponsored it. Indeed, the sentence quoted is only half a sentence from the Charter, but disillusioned Europeans would now be delighted to get this solid tidbit from the luscious bounty which has turned out to be a mirage. They will not get that tidbit unless both Hitler and Stalin cough up whatever power and territory they have aggressively usurped since the time these two Macbeths started the war in partnership. But, truly, it looks as if we will never get a durable peace—unless we postpone the invasion long enough to persuade Hitler by bombing, and Stalin by postponement of invasion and diplomacy, including restrictions against aggressive use of lend-lease, to give us that kind of peace. Nobody has the right to refuse to accept this ultimatum. Because every ally has already accepted the Atlantic Charter while the necks were still in danger and before the fists got into the American Treasury.

The invasion of Europe may mean that our war against Japan will go by default. American military experts have always insisted that unless we punish the Japs swiftly and thoroughly, the Japanese ax will hang over the United States for a hundred years. Japs are strengthening themselves in subtle ways. With race propaganda they seek, not without some success, to stir up a billion orientals against us. They had a heyday on the radio propagandizing the Arabs when the House Committee on Foreign Affairs—the State Department having taken a neutral position—held hearings on the Palestine resolution, which is anathema to Arabs. The friendship of Moslems in Africa, who are thus being stirred up, is important if we are to bring

home safely the American soldiers now engaged in the Italian campaign. The Japanese, it is reported, are spending money to stir up race agitation in the United States among our colored American citizens.

It is folly to delay crushing the Japs. We have no treaty obliging either Britain or Stalin to give aid in our war against the Japanese. Indeed, Stalin already demands part of our ships which we need and he does not. There are, to be sure, unexploited riches in the Pacific Indies area which our partners might like to acquire. But our military experts say American possession of those areas is vital to the defense of the United States. We have no territorial ambitions but, do not forget, we have already bought and paid for any area of the world vital to the defense of the United States.

The well-advertised Mountbatten campaign has amounted to nothing. American military officials complained softly at the time that it was not intended to be anything but a flashy means of diverting needed officers, men, equipment, and attention from the effort led by General MacArthur. The Burmese campaign is not likely to be important. Burma can easily be picked up at the peace table. To patriotic Americans, Japan is the villainous power that foully plunged America into war, but that is no reason to expect that those who wanted us into the war would especially hate the Japanese.

The leaders of our shamefully neglected forces in the Pacific say they might conquer the Japanese with power already in the Pacific—if it were coordinated under a single unified command. The single command should be headed by General MacArthur because, according to those qualified to make the estimate, he is our ablest American general—perhaps the ablest general in American history. American soldiers out there have fought with superhuman endurance. They deserve the best leadership America can give them.

With a unified command, our forces under General MacArthur may conquer the Japanese within 2 years. Otherwise, it is warned, our war against the Japs may drag on for several years. A single command would be able to lighten the forces in one Pacific area in order to concentrate really effective blows in another. As it is, our Pacific forces are inefficiently divided into four theaters—five counting Lord Mountbatten's—with the overlapping functions and divided authorities typical of Washington civilian agencies. At the moment General MacArthur sorely needs amphibious equipment. Instead, one hears, he is to be treated to a public smear campaign.

Amphibious equipment is the kind of equipment now being dissipated in the abortive Italian campaign. It is the kind of equipment now being assembled in great quantities in preparation for the western European invasion—for our rendezvous with destruction.

Today, therefore, I introduced two bills. One bill provides for postponement of the invasion until the suggested ultimatum shall be carried out and until our qualified American military experts

shall agree that the invasion is for the best interest of the United States.

The other bill directs that the forces now employed in our war against Japan shall be coordinated under a single unified command, of which General MacArthur shall be commander in chief. It provides that no forces now employed against the Japanese shall be withdrawn without his consent and that all forces and equipment requested by him, including amphibious equipment, shall be turned over to him.

All these moves can be made by the Executive without legislation. But probably they will not be made unless the American people vociferously insist. The time has come for patriotic Americans at home to speak up with something of the courage with which American fighters abroad risk their lives.

CORRECTION

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD, as follows: In the first column of page 2567, the third line from the end of my speech, the word "thoughtfully" should be changed to "thoughtlessly."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address I delivered recently in Boston, Mass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. PHILLIPS, for 10 days, on account of important business.

To Mr. KELLEY (at the request of Mr. EBERHARTER), for 5 days, on account of the death of his mother.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 15, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ROADS

(Wednesday, March 15, 1944)

Hearings will be continued on H. R. 2426 in the Roads Committee room, 1011

New House Office Building, at 10 a. m. Wednesday, March 15, 1944.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, March 15, 1944)

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold hearings at 10:30 a. m. on Wednesday, March 15, 1944, on H. R. 2522 and H. R. 4350.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Wednesday, March 15, 1944)

There will be a meeting of the small business subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 2:30 p. m., Wednesday, March 15, 1944.

Business to be considered: Resume hearing on H. R. 2201, a bill providing for an Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Small Business. Meeting in Accounts Committee room on Ground Floor of House side of Capitol.

(Thursday, March 16, 1944)

There will be a meeting of the land grants subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Thursday, March 16, 1944.

Business to be considered: To begin hearings on H. R. 4184 entitled "To amend section 321, title III, part II, Transportation Act of 1940, with respect to the movement of Government traffic."

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

(Thursday, March 16, 1944)

The Committee on Invalid Pensions will hold hearings on Thursday, March 16, 1944, at 10:30 a. m., in the committee room, 247 House Office Building, on S. 1225, entitled "An act granting a pension to Constance Eager," which was introduced by Senator TYDINGS, and S. 662, entitled "An act to authorize pensions for certain physically or mentally helpless children, and for other purposes," which was introduced by Senator BILBO.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

(Thursday, March 16, 1944)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads on Thursday, March 16, 1944, at 10:30 a. m., to consider H. R. 2328 and H. J. Res. 49 (to declare certain papers, pamphlets, books, pictures, and writings non-mailable). Hearings will be held.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

(Wednesday, March 22, 1944)

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will continue its hearings on H. J. Res. 148, joint resolution to permit the diversion of waters from Lake Michigan to safeguard the public health, on March 22, 1944, at 10:30 a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1294. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Administrator, Foreign Economic Administration, transmitting a report on operations under the Lend-Lease Act, from the passage of the act March 11, 1941, to December 31, 1943 (H. Doc. No. 497), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 4381. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1255). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Invalid Pensions. H. R. 4099. A bill to extend the period of the Philippine Insurrection so as to include active service with the United States military or naval forces engaged in hostilities in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Samar and Leyte, between July 5, 1902, and December 31, 1913; with amendment (Rept. No. 1256). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KLEBERG:

H. R. 4402. A bill to provide for the control of prices for food commodities during the present war and for 6 months thereafter; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 4403. A bill to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to defer registrants engaged in commercial fishing operations; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 4404. A bill to transfer Government activities in connection with domestic rabbits to the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 4405. A bill to amend the act approved March 7, 1942 (Public Law 490, 77th Cong.), as amended, so as to more specifically provide for pay, allotments, and administration pertaining to war casualties and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 4406. A bill to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

H. R. 4407. A bill to provide additional compensation for certain employees of the Government of the United States and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 4408. A bill to codify and enact into absolute law title 17 of the United States Code, entitled "Copyrights"; to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

By Mr. BOREN:

H. R. 4409. A bill to make retroactive as of June 1942 the increase in the purchase prices paid by the Procurement Divisions of the Treasury Department on and after January 14, 1943, for class A used nonportable typewriters to be used by the armed forces, and to provide for payment of such increase in prices to all persons, firms, and corporations who sold such typewriters to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department prior to January 14, 1943; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 4410. A bill to extend for an additional 90 days the period which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from for-

eign countries free of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOMENGEAUX:

H. R. 4411. A bill to exempt from the individual income tax earned income earned in certain taxable years following an individual's discharge from the armed forces of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. J. Res. 251. A joint resolution authorizing a preliminary examination or survey of Anchorage Harbor, Alaska; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Miss SUMNER of Illinois:

H. J. Res. 252. Joint resolution to postpone the invasion of western Europe and secure a durable settlement of the war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. J. Res. 253. Joint resolution to provide relief for the American forces now employed in the war against Japan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. Res. 469. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 4381, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DIES:

H. R. 4412. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Frank Calhoun et al.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MUNDT:

H. R. 4413. A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Eleanor Peasley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5247. By Mr. ANGELL: Petition of certain citizens of Portland, Oreg., asking for the enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5248. Also, petition of the Allegheny County Federation of the Blind, asking for the enactment of House bills 2017 and 275, and Senate bills 65 and 910; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5249. By Mr. CASE: Petition sponsored by Charles Agee, of Midland, S. Dak., and signed by 19 citizens, protesting against the enactment of any such bill as the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5250. Also, petition sponsored by Robert Wenger, of Groton, S. Dak., and signed by 19 citizens, protesting against the enactment of any bill such as the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5251. Also, petition sponsored by Dr. L. M. Davis, of Winner, S. Dak., and signed by 40 citizens, protesting against the enactment of any such bill as the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5252. Also, petition sponsored by H. A. Lawien, of Timber Lake, S. Dak., and signed by 15 citizens, protesting against the enactment of any such bill as the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5253. Also, petition sponsored by Lee Elder, of Timber Lake, S. Dak., and signed by 19 citizens, protesting against the enactment of any such bill as the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5254. Also, petition sponsored by Carl L. Fuller, of Isabel, S. Dak., and signed by 41 citizens, protesting against the enactment of any such bill as the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5255. Also, petition sponsored by George Davis, of Dupree, S. Dak., and signed by 42 citizens, protesting against the enactment of any bill such as the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5256. Also, petition sponsored by R. R. Hande, of Webster, S. Dak., and signed by 19 citizens, protesting against the enactment of any bill such as the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5257. Also, petition sponsored by Leonard Likness, of Langford, S. Dak., and signed by 19 citizens, protesting against the enactment

of any bill such as the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5258. Also, petition of Post 1273, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Ladies Auxiliary, Rapid City, S. Dak., signed by 45 citizens, protesting against the enactment of any such bill as the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5259. Also, petition sponsored by Esther Cox, of Andover, S. Dak., and signed by 19 citizens, protesting against the enactment of any bill such as the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5260. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of about 350 residents of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District of New York, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5261. By Mr. FENTON: Petition of L. P. Zimmerman and 1,057 citizens of the southern section of Schuylkill County, Pa., protesting against the passage of House bill 2082, which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5262. By Mr. JUDD: Petition submitted by Henry Martin for 21 citizens of Minneapolis, opposing passage of House bill 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5263. By Mr. MYERS: Petition of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against the passage of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5264. By Mr. MUNDT: Petition of John Knutson, of Crocker, and Ingeman Berge, of Wallace, S. Dak., and others, protesting against prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5265. By Mr. ROLPH: Petition of the Women's Guild of Congregation Emanu-El, San Francisco, urging abrogation of the Chamberlain white paper; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5266. Also, petition of the San Francisco Congress of Industrial Organizations Council, urging that all sessions of Congress be broadcast; to the Committee on Rules.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4410

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 14, 1944

Mr. REED of New York introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To extend for an additional ninety days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 1 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolu-
4 tion to permit the importation from foreign countries free of
5 duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and
6 other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, and
7 suspending for two months the increase in the tax rates under
8 the Federal Insurance Contributions Act", approved Decem-

ber 22, 1943 (Public Law 211, Seventy-eighth Congress),
is amended to read as follows:

“That (a) notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff
Act of 1930, the following, when imported into the United
States from foreign countries, and when entered, or with-
drawn from warehouse, for consumption, at any time after
December 22, 1943, and before June 20, 1944, shall be
exempt from duty:

“(1) Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn,
or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the
foregoing or derivatives thereof, any of the foregoing if to
be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock and
poultry.

“(2) Flaxseed, if the entry or withdrawal is after the
date this paragraph takes effect.

“(b) This joint resolution shall not be construed to
authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes.

“(c) As used in this joint resolution the term ‘United
States’ means the several States, the District of Columbia,
the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.”

78TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 4410

A BILL

To extend for an additional ninety days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

By Mr. REED of New York

MARCH 14, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 90

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1944

No. 49

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, March 16, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou King of glory, who hast opened heaven to all believers, help us to think of Thee as being merciful, long suffering, slow to anger, and in the abundance of forgiveness for all transgressors. We pray for the emancipating faith in Thy mercy in which we may ever live in the scope of Thy holy being. Wilt Thou humble us and reconcile us to the presence of our Heavenly Father upon earth that we may bring to Thee our best sentiments, our glowing enthusiasm, walking in self-restraint before our fellow men.

Our Father, if Thou wert not manifested in the mission of our Saviour, from the tempest we would cower; before the storm, the wind, the earthquake, and the fire we could not stand. We rejoice that by Thy supernal power the tribulations of the world, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature can separate us from the divine love. So clothe us today that we may make known Thy counsel for the welfare of men. Be the shadow of a great rock unto those who are grievously burdened; unto those who are discouraged by the hardness of the way and feel the pull of some temptation. Arm us all with that confidence that outlasts the senses and takes hold of the great treasure of eternal truth. In the name of Him who is alive forever more. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 929. An act for the relief of Irving L. Jones;

H. R. 1062. An act for the relief of the estate of John H. Cathcart;

H. R. 1201. An act to permit prosecutions after the lapse of a temporary statute for offenses committed prior to its expiration;

H. R. 1273. An act for the relief of the heirs of Simon M. Myhre;

H. R. 1469. An act for the relief of Robert Beckwith, Julius Buettner, and Emma M. Buettner;

H. R. 1483. An act to provide a right-of-way for an oil pipe line over the Ogden Ordnance Depot Military Reservation;

H. R. 1518. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie Pike and Mrs. Estelle Rosenfeld;

H. R. 1847. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Richard Zielinski, a minor;

H. R. 2091. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gladys M. Greenleaf and the estate of Ralph Alton Greenleaf, deceased;

H. R. 2183. An act for the relief of Mathilde B. Meister;

H. R. 2189. An act for the relief of Kenneth E. Shephard;

H. R. 2385. An act for the relief of Nadine Gorman;

H. R. 2419. An act to change the name of "laborer" in the Postal Service to that of "mail handler";

H. R. 2440. An act for the relief of Mrs. Priscilla B. McCarthy;

H. R. 2459. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Carl Oplinger, City Hospital of Akron, Ohio, and to Dr. Walter A. Hoyt;

H. R. 2772. An act for the relief of Edwin Foley;

H. R. 2875. An act for the relief of Adelard Demers;

H. R. 2880. An act for the relief of H. G. Tooley;

H. R. 2956. An act for the protection of the water supply of the city of Sitka, Alaska;

H. R. 2993. An act for the relief of John W. Booth III;

H. R. 2999. An act for the relief of Leo Gullo;

H. R. 3139. An act for the relief of Henry Grossi;

H. R. 3173. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Lorraine Novak, a minor;

H. R. 3195. An act for the relief of Willard Kerr, Jr.;

H. R. 3371. An act for the relief of the dependents of Dr. Arthur B. Wyse, and others;

H. R. 3387. An act for the relief of Lieut. Col. Jason McVay Austin;

H. R. 3547. An act for the relief of Carl F. R. Wilson;

H. R. 3618. An act to authorize the War Food Administrator to sell and convey to Mrs. Andrew J. Frey, and her heirs, a certain tract of land, situated in the county of San Joaquin, State of California, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3701. An act for the relief of Clinton A. Clauson; and

H. R. 3763. An act to relieve former postal employees who performed postal duties after induction into the military service.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 248. An act for the relief of Louis Courcil;

H. R. 544. An act for the relief of Rev. C. M. McKay;

H. R. 1313. An act for the relief of Delores Lewis;

H. R. 1411. An act for the relief of Eddie T. Stewart;

H. R. 1412. An act for the relief of Mildred B. Hampton;

H. R. 2212. An act for the relief of Clarence Waverly Morgan;

H. R. 2625. An act for the relief of Edward E. Held and Mary Jane Held;

H. R. 2743. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marie Geiler;

H. R. 2925. An act for the relief of Charles J. Goff;

H. R. 3390. An act for the relief of Mavis Norrine Cothron and the legal guardian of Norma Lee Cothron, Florence Janet Cothron, and Nina Faye Cothron; and

H. R. 3408. An act to amend chapter 7 of the Criminal Code.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolu-

tions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 754. An act for the relief of Iver M. Gesteland;

S. 1006. An act to authorize the condemnation of materials which are intended for use in process or renovated butter and which are unfit for human consumption, and for other purposes;

S. 1281. An act for the relief of Rebecca A. Knight and Martha A. Christian;

S. 1305. An act for the relief of Anne Rebecca Lewis and Mary Lewis;

S. 1335. An act for the relief of Robert C. Harris;

S. 1553. An act for the relief of J. M. Miller, James W. Williams, and Gilbert Theriot;

S. 1588. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Eugene Holcomb, a minor;

S. 1590. An act for the relief of the State of Tennessee;

S. 1618. An act to amend the acts of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866), May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 699), and June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), which authorizes the appropriation of receipts from certain national forests for the purchase of lands within the boundaries of such forests, to provide that any such receipts not appropriated or appropriated but not expended or obligated shall be disposed of in the same manner as other national-forest receipts, and for other purposes;

S. 1634. An act to provide for the management and operation of naval plantations outside the continental United States;

S. 1660. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Minnesota Department of Highways and the county of Crow Wing in Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at Mill Street, in Brainerd, Minn.;

S. 1665. An act to relieve certain employees of the Veterans' Administration from financial liability for certain overpayments and allow such credit therefor as is necessary in the accounts of Guy F. Allen, chief disbursing officer;

S. 1682. An act to provide for the payment of compensation to certain claimants for the taking by the United States of private fishery rights in Pearl Harbor, island of Oahu, T. H.

S. 1748. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, as amended, to continue it in effect;

S. 1749. An act to amend section 3 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to requisition certain articles and materials for the use of the United States, and for other purposes," approved October 10, 1940, as amended, to continue it in effect;

S. J. Res. 10. Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue posthumously to the late Col. William Mitchell a commission as a major general, United States Army, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 112. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to conduct a survey of the marine and fresh-water fishery resources of the United States, its Territories, and possessions.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1589. An act for the relief of C. Guy Evans, Garland Mineral Springs, Index, Wash.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1285)

entitled "An act to amend the act of September 16, 1942, which provided a method of voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces absent from the place of their residence, and for other purposes."

EXTENSION OF 90 DAYS FOR WHICH CERTAIN GRAINS AND OTHER LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FEED MAY BE IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES FREE OF DUTY

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4410) to extend for an additional 90 days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, and suspending for 2 months the increase in the tax rates under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act", approved December 22, 1943 (Public Law 211, 78th Cong.), is amended to read as follows:

"That (a) notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, the following, when imported into the United States from foreign countries, and when entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, at any time after December 22, 1943, and before June 20, 1944, shall be exempt from duty:

"(1) Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or derivatives thereof, any of the foregoing if to be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock and poultry.

"(2) Flaxseed, if the entry or withdrawal is after the date this paragraph takes effect.

"(b) This joint resolution shall not be construed to authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes.

"(c) As used in this joint resolution the term 'United States' means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASES IN COMPENSATION TO SUBSTITUTE EMPLOYEES IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

Mr. BURCH of Virginia submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2836) to grant increases in compensation to substitute employees in the Postal Service, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2836) to grant increases in compensation to substitute employees in the Postal Service, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered (2) and (3).

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered (1).

And agree to the same.

T. G. BURCH,
B. FRANK WHELCHER,
D. J. WARD,
FRED A. HARTLEY, Jr.,
N. M. MASON,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
WILLIAM LANGER,
C. D. BUCK,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2836) to grant increases in compensation to substitute employees in the Postal Service, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: This amendment limits credit for adjustments of the increases in the rates of pay of substitute employees in the Postal Service to 3 years of past continuous service and the hourly rate of compensation is adjusted accordingly.

Amendment No. 2: This amendment requires 3 years of continuous active service to qualify for allowable service; whereas, under the original bill 1 year of continuous active service is sufficient.

Amendment No. 3. This amendment provides that allowable service shall be only such service as has been rendered immediately prior to the approval of this act; whereas the original bill does not contain such requirement.

T. G. BURCH,
B. FRANK WHELCHER,
DAVID J. WARD,
FRED A. HARTLEY, Jr.,
N. M. MASON,

Managers on the part of the House.

VOTING IN TIME OF WAR BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES, MEMBERS OF THE MERCHANT MARINE AND OTHERS

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1285) to amend the act of September 16, 1942, which provided a method of voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces absent from the place of their residence, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full conference report.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 44]

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Andersen, | Baldwin, N. Y. | Fogarty |
| H. Carl | Boren | Ford |
| Anderson, Calif. | Chenoweth | Fulmer |
| Anderson, | Cox | Gamble |
| N. Mex. | Dawson | Gibson |
| Auchincloss | Domengeaux | Gifford |
| Baldwin, Md. | Feighan | Gilchrist |

EXTENDING FOR AN ADDITIONAL 90 DAYS THE PERIOD
DURING WHICH CERTAIN GRAINS, ETC., MAY BE
IMPORTED FREE OF DUTY FOR USE AS FEED

MARCH 15, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. REED of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4410]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4410) to extend for an additional 90 days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty, having had the same under consideration, report favorably thereon without amendment, and recommend that the bill do pass.

In order to meet the acute domestic shortage of grains for use as livestock and poultry feed, the Congress passed, and the President approved, the so-called Murray resolution (Public Law 211, 78th Cong., approved Dec. 22, 1943), which permitted the free entry, for a period of 90 days, of the following, when imported for feed purposes: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or derivatives thereof. The resolution contained a proviso that it should not be construed to authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes.

Unless extended by Congress, the Murray resolution will expire this month. In view of the fact that the domestic shortage of livestock and poultry feeds still obtains, it is essential that the resolution be extended for another 90-day period. In some sections of the country, the feed situation is actually desperate, and the extension of the Murray resolution offers the only hope of relief. Unfortunately, much of the benefit which would otherwise have accrued from the original resolution has been lost, due to the fact that potential shipments from Canada have been held up as a result of the shortage of transportation and the fact that the Great Lakes have been frozen over during the winter months, thus preventing movement of the grain

by water. With the coming of spring, the latter difficulty will be overcome, provided the authority under the resolution is extended for 90 days additional.

In addition to extending the life of the Murray resolution for another 90 days, the pending bill specifically includes flaxseed as one of the products to be granted temporary free entry for use as feed for livestock and poultry. Flax, itself, was included in the original resolution, with the thought in mind that oil cake and oil-cake meal, which is obtained by crushing flaxseed, would be made available for feed purposes. Such oil cake and oil-cake meal, being a protein concentrate, is highly satisfactory feed. The Customs Bureau ruled that flaxseed could not be entered free of duty under Public Law 211 if imported for milling purposes. However, unless milled, it has almost no value as feed. In order to carry out the intent of Congress under the Murray resolution, the House last month passed the Reed resolution (H. J. Res. 231) which, if enacted, would have permitted the free entry of flaxseed for a period of 90 days in order to encourage the production of oil cake and oil-cake meal for use as feed. This measure has not yet received consideration by the other body, and in order to expedite action, the substance of the Reed resolution has been incorporated in the pending bill as an amendment to the original Murray resolution. This amendment will be effective only as to flaxseed entered or withdrawn after the date the pending bill becomes law and before June 20, 1944.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with the Ramseyer rule, changes in existing law are shown as follows (present text of section 1 of Public Law 211 is shown in stricken-through type; text as amended by H. R. 4410 is shown in italic type):

~~That notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, the following, when imported into the United States from foreign countries, and when entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, during the period of ninety days beginning with the day following the date of enactment of this joint resolution, to be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock and poultry, shall be exempt from duty: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or derivatives thereof: Provided, That this Act shall not be construed to authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes. As used in this joint resolution the term "United States" means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.~~

That (a) notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, the following, when imported into the United States from foreign countries, and when entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, at any time after December 22, 1943, and before June 20, 1944, shall be exempt from duty:

(1) Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or derivatives thereof, any of the foregoing if to be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock and poultry.

(2) Flaxseed, if the entry or withdrawal is after the date this paragraph takes effect.

(b) This joint resolution shall not be construed to authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes.

(c) As used in this joint resolution the term "United States" means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Union Calendar No. 418

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4410

[Report No. 1258]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 14, 1944

Mr. REED of New York introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

MARCH 15, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To extend for an additional ninety days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That section 1 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolu-
- 4 tion to permit the importation from foreign countries free of
- 5 duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and
- 6 other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, and
- 7 suspending for two months the increase in the tax rates under
- 8 the Federal Insurance Contributions Act", approved Decem-

ber 22, 1943 (Public Law 211, Seventy-eighth Congress),
is amended to read as follows:

“That (a) notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff
Act of 1930, the following, when imported into the United
States from foreign countries, and when entered, or with-
drawn from warehouse, for consumption, at any time after
December 22, 1943, and before June 20, 1944, shall be
exempt from duty:

“(1) Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn,
or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the
foregoing or derivatives thereof, any of the foregoing if to
be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock and
poultry.

“(2) Flaxseed, if the entry or withdrawal is after the
date this paragraph takes effect.

“(b) This joint resolution shall not be construed to
authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes.

“(c) As used in this joint resolution the term ‘United
States’ means the several States, the District of Columbia,
the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.”

Union Calendar No. 418

78TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 4410

[Report No. 1258]

A BILL

To extend for an additional ninety days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

By Mr. REED of New York

MARCH 14, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

MARCH 15, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed





United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 90

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1944

No. 50

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, February 7, 1944)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, as morning climbs to noontide we pause in the heat and burden of the toiling day, that prayer for a sense of Thy presence and assurance of Thy guidance may rise like incense from the altar of our hearts. Cleanse us, we beseech Thee, from secret faults which may mar our public service. We cannot be the prophets of world peace if in our own hearts are entrenched the very things which make for war. We cannot call mankind to put aside the weapons of carnage and destruction if our own lives are arsenals of hatred and of prejudice and of a selfish passion to rule. Disarm our own spirits. May Thy kingdom of love and righteousness come within us that we may contribute worthily to mankind's abiding peace.

As the battle against the massed battalions of darkness sweeps on to its fiery climax and so many of our homes are already desolate at the dread tidings that one dearer than life has gone beyond recall, may the awful price of preserving liberty bought with such a cost subdue our pride, shame our selfishness, and intensify our devotion. Deliver us from the evil of national policies whose fateful consequence will be still another war. May we clearly see and faithfully follow the things that belong to our peace. We ask it in the Name above every name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, March 14, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on March 14, 1944, the President

had approved and signed the following acts:

- S. 391. An act for the relief of Jack Lecel Haas;
- S. 397. An act for the relief of Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Svend J. Skou;
- S. 1427. An act to authorize the appointment of Gregory Boyington, a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps;
- S. 1563. An act for the relief of W. E. Dowdell and June Dowdell; and
- S. 1668. An act authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy for additional ship repair facilities, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1285) to amend the act of September 16, 1942, which provided a method of voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces absent from the place of their residence, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

- H. R. 4377. An act authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Navy; and
- H. R. 4410. An act to extend for an additional 90 days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

- S. 1589. An act for the relief of C. Guy Evans, Garland Mineral Springs, Index, Wash.;
- H. R. 929. An act for the relief of Irving L. Jones;
- H. R. 1062. An act for the relief of the estate of John H. Cathcart;
- H. R. 1201. An act to permit prosecutions after the lapse of a temporary statute for offenses committed prior to its expiration;

H. R. 1273. An act for the relief of the heirs of Simon M. Myhre;

H. R. 1469. An act for the relief of Robert Beckwith, Julius Buettner, and Emma M. Buettner;

H. R. 1488. An act to provide a right-of-way for an oil pipe line over the Ogden Ordnance Depot Military Reservation;

H. R. 1518. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie Pike and Mrs. Estelle Rosenfeld;

H. R. 1847. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Richard Zielinski, a minor;

H. R. 2091. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gladys M. Greenleaf and the estate of Ralph Alton Greenleaf, deceased;

H. R. 2183. An act for the relief of Mathilde B. Meister;

H. R. 2189. An act for the relief of Kenneth E. Shepard;

H. R. 2385. An act for the relief of Nadine Gorman;

H. R. 2419. An act to change the name of "laborer" in the Postal Service to that of "mail handler";

H. R. 2440. An act for the relief of Mrs. Priscilla B. McCarthy;

H. R. 2459. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Carl Oplinger, City Hospital of Akron, Ohio, and to Dr. Walter A. Hoyt;

H. R. 2772. An act for the relief of Edwin Foley;

H. R. 2875. An act for the relief of Adelard Demers;

H. R. 2880. An act for the relief of H. G. Tooley;

H. R. 2956. An act for the protection of the water supply of the city of Sitka, Alaska;

H. R. 2993. An act for the relief of John W. Booth III;

H. R. 2999. An act for the relief of Leo Gullo;

H. R. 3199. An act for the relief of Henry Grossi;

H. R. 3173. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Lorraine Novak, a minor;

H. R. 3195. An act for the relief of Willard Kerr, Jr.;

H. R. 3371. An act for the relief of the dependents of Dr. Arthur B. Wyse, and others;

H. R. 3387. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. Jason McVay Austin;

H. R. 3547. An act for the relief of Carl F. R. Wilson;

H. R. 3618. An act to authorize the War Food Administrator to sell and convey to Mrs. Andrew J. Frey, and her heirs, a certain tract of land, situated in the county of San Joaquin, State of California, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3701. An act for the relief of Clinton A. Clauson; and

H. R. 3763. An act to relieve former postal employees who performed postal duties after induction into the military service.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Aiken | Ferguson | Radcliffe |
| Andrews | George | Revercomb |
| Austin | Gillette | Reynolds |
| Bailey | Gurney | Robertson |
| Bankhead | Hatch | Russell |
| Barkley | Hawkes | Shipstead |
| Bilbo | Hayden | Stewart |
| Bone | Hill | Taft |
| Brewster | Holman | Thomas, Idaho |
| Bridges | Jackson | Thomas, Okla. |
| Brooks | Johnson, Colo. | Thomas, Utah |
| Buck | Kilgore | Tobey |
| Burton | La Follette | Tunnell |
| Bushfield | Langer | Tydings |
| Byrd | McCarran | Vandenberg |
| Capper | McClellan | Wagner |
| Clark, Idaho | McFarland | Walsh, N. J. |
| Clark, Mo. | McKellar | Weeks |
| Connally | Maloney | Wheeler |
| Cordon | Mead | Wherry |
| Danaher | Millikin | White |
| Davis | Murray | Willis |
| Downey | O'Mahoney | Wilson |
| Eastland | Overton | |
| Ellender | Pepper | |

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent from the Senate because of illness; the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] are detained on public business. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are necessarily absent.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR CHARLES L. McNARY, OF OREGON

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I submit a resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 269) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the legislative business of the Senate be now suspended to enable tributes to be paid to the life, character, and public service of Hon. CHARLES L. McNARY, late a Senator from the State of Oregon.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, the United States Senate not only does credit to its own sensibilities, but it also does justice to authentic history, when it temporarily suspends its regular proceedings this afternoon to make the RECORD speak in final tribute to the memory of a deeply cherished comrade and a stalwart, sterling public servant who has been gathered to his fathers.

The sudden and untimely death of Senator CHARLES L. McNARY, of Oregon, at the very moment when we all were encouraged by reports of his confident and early convalescence, bespeaks a loss which defies the successful use of words to measure. It is the loss to the Republic of a great and effective statesman. It is the loss to Congress of a great and skillful legislator. It is the loss to his associates of a great and precious friend.

Senator McNARY came to his high responsibilities in the midst of the first World War. He leaves them in the throes of the second and what we pray may be the last. In this epochal, intervening quarter century, when History has been writing with a rushing pen, he was one of the wisest, soundest, and ablest public men of his generation. In his quiet, modest, and totally unassuming way, he exerted major influence—and always constructive influence—on the legislative history of his times. Indelibly he leaves his vivid mark upon the story and the statutes of his mourning country.

Through a perilous and perplexing decade, he ably guided the Republican Party as its greatly loved and highly competent leader upon this Senate floor. He was the master of all parliamentary techniques. Behind his unflinching kindness and courtesy were strength, astuteness, and an iron will. He led by persuasion rather than by force. Common sense was ever his prime counselor, as the Constitution and the law were his unflinching lamps. His Party's faith was reflected when it enthusiastically named him for the Vice Presidency of the United States. His integrity, his vision, his talents and his honor were worthy of this or any other accolade.

But he was never just a partisan. In the finest sense of the sacred word, he was a great American. Whether as a jurist in his earlier career, or as a legislator in the climax of his devotion to his country, he was true to the finest instincts of a deeply conscientious public servant, and to the best traditions of the Constitutional Republic which he loved so much and served so long and so well.

Amid all his honors, he remained as friendly and considerate a soul as ever gave gentle companionship to his fellow men. He was never touched by the pomp of power. He was never lured from the realities of human fellowship. His popularity with his colleagues was matched only by their granite confidence in him. I shall not soon forget the unique and moving demonstrations of this poignant fact enacted on the funeral train as it sped across the western plains on its way to his last, long home. Twenty of us—colleagues all—gathered in one car; and each of us—one by one—rose spontaneously to speak simply, frankly,

and from the heart, about our associate and friend. It was a rare and unusual tribute, without a precedent within my time.

It was as recently as last November that the late distinguished Senator from Oregon stood at his accustomed corner seat on yonder aisle, in the full vigor of his splendid faculties, so far as any of us knew, and in complete command of his great responsibilities. Little did any man among us remotely sense that we were looking upon our living friend for the last time as he strode vigorously from the Senate forum that final afternoon, never to return. But he never for an instant left our hearts nor was deserted by our anxieties. "What's the news from CHARLEY?" was the constant, intimate, daily question upon all our lips, eloquently testifying to the bond that bound him to his fellow men. Life affords few greater triumphs.

He was devoted to the soil. It was the key to his wholesome character. All things of agriculture were his deep attachment. He was happiest when close to nature and when lingering upon the fertile acres of his beloved country home. Always his heart was turning westward to the Oregon Trail. He was the spirit of those rugged pioneers from whence he sprang. He was a builder of the new West as they were of the old. We followed him, and his mourning family, in stricken grief—but with gladness that we could have known him and his genius and his kindly ways—as he took to the Oregon Trail for the last time.

The Republican Party has lost a faithful and effective leader. America has lost a powerful and devoted Senator. I humbly add that I have lost a cherished friend who has been my closest legislative associate for 16 years. Hail. And farewell.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

My former colleague, Senator CHARLES L. McNARY, of Oregon, has been called to the house of his fathers. On Friday, February 25, at Fort Lauderdale, in Florida, where it was believed he was recuperating satisfactorily from a then recent operation, he suddenly departed this life. We mourn his passing, revere his memory, and honor his good name.

CHARLES L. McNARY was possibly the most universally loved Member of this honorable body. On all sides and in every quarter only words of affectionate regard for him, and expressions in praise of his public work and private life, are heard. His kind disposition, unerring tact, consummate wisdom, and patriotic zeal for the best interests of his State and Nation, and his deep devotion to the welfare of the American people, were inherent in him, and were recognized by all who knew and understood him.

CHARLES L. McNARY, the last of 10 children, was born in 1874 at the farm home of his maternal grandparents, Charles and Mary Claggett, in the beautiful and fertile Willamette Valley, near Salem, the capital of Oregon. In this pleasant environment he spent his childhood and youth.

Unhappily, at the early age of 4 years, he lost his mother, and a year later his

a few months ago. The explanation is in the Federal Reports Act itself. In this connection, let me read a single paragraph from the letter of transmittal by Harold D. Smith, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who has sent this report to me in response to my request for periodic information on the administration of the act. Mr. Smith makes this statement:

I should like to add to these reports my own observation that the Federal Reports Act has been highly successful in getting at the reporting problems facing the country as a result of the war emergency. The burden on respondents has been greatly reduced during the year, Government operations have been simplified, and the quality of information has been improved. It has become increasingly clear that the legislation was both wise and timely.

Mr. Smith, in his appraisal of the act, has not alone accepted the favorable manifestations which are so apparent in Washington. He sent investigators out into the industrial field to determine in an impartial way the effect produced by the law's operations. These men have returned with reports to the effect that without a single exception every person contacted expressed the opinion that there has been "a remarkable reduction and improvement in questionnaires and in record-keeping or reporting requirements."

Moreover, these examinations in the field have demonstrated that the requests emanating from the Capital have become more reasonable, forms have been simplified, and the burden correspondingly reduced. But, best of all, there is a distinct reflection that business and industry is now better equipped and adapted to keeping records of the kind currently being required by the Government.

All in all, the intelligence conveyed in this report is pleasing not only to myself, as chairman, but to the entire membership of the Senate Special Committee to Study Problems of Small Business. The Federal Reports Act, as Senators know, was one of the first pieces of legislation to be formulated by our committee and receive the sanction of Congress and the administration. We will be, I trust, pardoned if we take our portion of credit and indicate a modicum of pride in the beneficial results already obtained.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the report—brief for a document of this importance—be printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

REPORT OF PROGRESS UNDER THE FEDERAL REPORTS ACT

The Federal Reports Act, signed on December 24, 1942, has been in effect almost exactly 1 year. We are, therefore, presenting a summary picture of the results achieved during this period.

Three principal assignments were given to the Bureau of the Budget by the Federal Reports Act as means of effectuating its broad function of coordinating the Federal statistical services: (1) The elimination of duplication in and the simplification of Federal re-

porting requirements; (2) the establishment of central collecting agencies to serve the needs of two or more agencies; and (3) the development of arrangements for the joint use of data. It is upon the first of these that the Bureau has concentrated attention and made the most progress during the first year of operation under the act. The pressure of administrative needs for data on which to base urgent war programs has required that our limited staff time be principally devoted to the review of report forms and reporting requirements, and to the development of controls over the issuance of requests for information. Several measures have been adopted to establish effective control.

1. Approval number system: The approval number system is the most important procedure in the Bureau's control mechanism. The fact that all authorized forms carry an approval number gives respondents some assurance that the forms are necessary to the war effort and request a minimum of information. It is true that business concerns and individuals still have to reply to many report forms, but the criticism of report forms has subsided in large part with the realization that there is an orderly review process and that forms are subject to a careful screening process before they are issued. The wide publicity given to the system has resulted in referral of forms which lack approval numbers to the Bureau for investigation. Although Government agencies, principally field offices, have issued some unauthorized requests for information, they have been cooperative in withdrawing the forms upon investigation by the Bureau.

2. Internal control units: In order to locate initial responsibility close to the scene of operations, the Bureau has actively promoted the establishment of a unit in each of the larger operating agencies to provide for internal clearance and control over report forms originating in subordinate units. Only forms approved by these units are submitted to the Bureau for final approval by the agencies where the control units have been established. At present there are 15 such control units which give an initial screening to 90 percent of all forms received for review.

3. Advisory committee on Government questionnaires: The advisory committee, composed of representatives of national business organizations and established at the request of the Director of the Bureau, has contributed materially to the Bureau's accomplishments by making practical recommendations with regard to important reporting programs, particularly those of the war agencies. Special attention is devoted to the availability of data in business records. The committee's experience has demonstrated that this kind of cooperative relationship and constructive advice can do much to further a satisfactory solution to the problem of Government questionnaires. Approximately 40 special subcommittees have been appointed by the advisory committee on Government questionnaires to study special problems or problems affecting particular industries. These subcommittees have enlisted the active participation of more than 200 businessmen. The entire expense of the advisory committee on Government questionnaires has been met by industry in recognition of the joint interest of business in the improvement of reporting forms.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

The Bureau's records show that during the calendar year 1943 it acted upon 7,484 forms. This figure does not, of course, include the forms which were disapproved by the internal control units of Federal agencies in accordance with the Bureau's standards. The following table summarizes the Bureau's actions:

| | Total actions | Approved | Disapproved | Percent disapproved |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|
| New repetitive forms..... | 1,934 | 1,660 | 274 | 14.2 |
| Revised repetitive forms..... | 4,063 | 3,699 | 364 | 9.0 |
| Single-time forms..... | 1,487 | 1,218 | 269 | 18.1 |
| Total..... | 7,484 | 6,577 | 907 | 12.1 |

The following table summarizes the above actions by general purpose or type of form:

| | Total actions | Approved | Disapproved | Percent disapproved |
|--|---------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|
| Application forms..... | 1,351 | 1,262 | 89 | 6.6 |
| Forms providing administrative data..... | 3,285 | 2,825 | 460 | 14.0 |
| Reporting requirements in orders, etc..... | 516 | 483 | 33 | 6.4 |
| Forms providing data for general uses..... | 2,332 | 2,007 | 325 | 13.9 |
| Total..... | 7,484 | 6,577 | 907 | 12.1 |

The 364 revised repetitive forms proposed for further use which were disapproved represent an existing reporting burden which has been eliminated. In addition to this number of forms for which extension was refused by the Bureau of the Budget, almost 800 forms were discontinued by the agencies themselves. Most repetitive forms now in use in the important war agencies are reviewed every 6 or 12 months to insure that collections of information once necessary are not routinely continued beyond the real need for them. Disapprovals of new repetitive forms and of single-time forms, designed for use only once, likewise represent a reduction in reporting burden.

It must be emphasized again that the number of formal disapprovals does not include the number of forms disapproved by the internal control units, and hence never submitted to the Bureau for formal action. Nor does it include cases in which the Bureau is consulted informally about a proposed project before it has reached the stage of formal drafting. An expression of disapproval at this point frequently leads to the abandonment of the plans without a formal submittal. The increasing understanding on the part of Federal agencies of the standards set by the Bureau leads to more critical scrutiny by the agencies themselves so that the number of poorly planned projects which would inevitably be disapproved has declined. The very existence of an exacting control mechanism has in itself brought about a reduction in the number of requests for the Bureau's approval. This is evidenced by the fact that during the first quarter of 1943 14 percent of the forms submitted were disapproved, as compared with 9.8 percent during the last quarter, despite the fact that the standards imposed in the latter part of the year were much more rigorous than those imposed earlier.

The review activity figures also fail to reflect the many important modifications made to simplify report forms, thereby reducing the cost and burden. After the need for a particular reporting program is established and the program is shown to be generally feasible, the main work of the Bureau centers around simplification and the development of standards. More than 20 percent of the forms finally approved are changed in important respects. The application of standards of performance, the unification of uncoordinated or duplicating programs of information, and the careful scrutiny of all requests result in basic modifications.

The number of respondents may be reduced through the establishment of a cut-off point to eliminate the small businesses, or those having insignificant relationship to the problem under study; a change in the frequency may be effected so that fewer reports are required; arrangements may be made for the joint use of a form by several agencies rather than allowing each agency to collect its own information; reporting systems may be made less burdensome by the elimination of unnecessary forms or requirements or by simplifying the forms and records. Modifications of these types result directly in substantial reductions in the burden of reporting information to the Government.

The Bureau's figures show that as of January 1, 1944, there were 5,105 public use forms and reporting requirements in active use by Federal agencies. On January 1, 1943, there were 4,256 in use. These figures are not strictly comparable because figures on reporting and record-keeping requirements, which numbered 343 on January 1, 1944, are not included in the figure for January 1, 1943. The Bureau did not review such requirements in 1942, prior to the passage of the Federal Reports Act. The war agencies and the Department of Agriculture account for 95 percent of the increase in the number of report forms in use.

Because of the necessity for primary emphasis on the review and control phase of the Bureau's functions, the other two major coordinating functions have been developed more slowly. Except as individual report forms covering the same subject matter come up for review at the same time, our progress upon the development of single collecting agencies has been piecemeal. Our experience so far, however, indicates that the ultimate accomplishments from a wider application of the Federal Reports Act should be large. Orderly arrangements for the collection of information will produce more lasting economies and improvements than the day-to-day approval of individual forms.

With regard to arrangements for joint use of information, some progress has been made, particularly in respect to contract renegotiation reporting, to subcontractor reporting and to some of the price and distribution controls applied to the food program. Vigorous action is required on the part of the Bureau to promote further development in this direction and to remove the existing barriers. We expect to increase the allotment of time for this purpose as rapidly as staff time becomes available.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 1779. A bill to provide for a new base period, and for considering increases in the cost of farm labor, in determining parity prices for agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 1780. A bill to exempt certain officers and employees of the National War Labor Board from certain provisions of the Criminal Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 1781. A bill to provide for full military rank for members of the Army Nurse Corps, dietitians, and physical-therapy aides, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Idaho:

S. 1782. A bill to amend sections 4, 7, and 17 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) for the purpose of extending the time in which amendatory contracts may be made, and for other related purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 1783. A bill to confer authority on the Secretary of the Interior with regard to certain reclamation repayment contracts; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

S. 1784. A bill for the relief of Leola Evans; and
S. 1785. A bill for the relief of Alex Wylie; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 1786. A bill to provide that members of the Florida State militia company, known as the Jasper Blues, shall be credited with service in the United States Army during the War with Spain; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(Mr. TOBEY introduced Senate bill 1787, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and appears under a separate heading.)

COMBAT PAY FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide additional pay for members of the armed forces who engage in combat service, and I request that the bill may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be received, appropriately referred, and printed in the RECORD as requested by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The bill (S. 1787) to provide additional pay for members of the armed forces engaged in combat service was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 18 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by adding at the end of such section a new paragraph as follows:

"Officers, warrant officers, nurses, and enlisted men of any of the services mentioned in the title of this act and members of the Reserve forces of such services, and the National Guard, who are not receiving additional pay under the foregoing provisions of this section, the provisions of the act of April 9, 1928 (45 Stat. 412), as amended, or the provisions of the act of April 10, 1943 (Public Law 23, 78th Cong.), shall receive an increase of 50 percent of their pay when by orders of competent authority they are required to participate regularly and frequently in actual combat against the enemy or to serve regularly and frequently in immediate combat areas with troops engaged in actual combat against the enemy. Regulations in execution of the provisions of this paragraph shall be made by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and shall, whenever practicable in their judgment, be uniform for all of the services concerned."

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, an article by Ernie Pyle. The article is entitled "He Goes to Bat for Fight Pay for Combat Ground Soldiers."

Mr. President, the bill I have just introduced will provide for a 50-percent increase in the pay of our combat ground soldiers. The bill is in line with common justice and appreciation, in my judgment; and under its provisions the same pay we are now giving as an increase to the men in the combat flying service will accrue to the men in the combat ground

service. We call it fight pay, akin to the flight pay now authorized for flying combat men.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the article will be printed in the RECORD.

The article referred to is as follows:

ERNIE PYLE—HE GOES TO BAT FOR FIGHT PAY FOR COMBAT GROUND SOLDIERS

In Italy.—In my usual role of running other people's business I've been threshing around with an idea—honest. It's to give the combat soldier some little form of recognition more than he is getting now.

Everybody who serves overseas, no matter where or what he's doing, gets extra pay. Enlisted men get 20 percent additional and officers 10 percent.

Airmen get an extra 50 percent above this for flight pay. As a result, officer-flyers get 60 percent above their normal base pay and enlisted flyers such as gunners and radio operators get 70 percent.

All that is fine and as it should be, but the idea I was toying with is why not give your genuine combat ground soldier something corresponding to flight pay? Maybe a good phrase for it would be "fight pay."

Of any 1,000,000 men overseas, probably no more than 100,000 are in actual combat with the enemy. But as it is now, there is no official distinction between the dogface lying for days and nights under constant mortar fire on an Italian hill and the headquarters clerk living comfortably in a hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

Their two worlds are so far apart the human mind can barely grasp the magnitude of the difference. One lives like a beast and dies in great numbers. The other is merely working away from home. Both are doing necessary jobs, but it seems to me the actual warrior deserves something to set him apart. And medals are not enough.

When I was at the front the last time several infantry officers brought up this same suggestion. They say combat pay would mean a lot to the fighting man. It would put him into a proud category and make him feel that somebody appreciates what he endures.

Obviously no soldier would ever go into combat just to get extra fight pay. That isn't the point. There is not enough money in the world to pay any single individual his due for battle suffering.

But it would put a mark of distinction on him, a recognition that his miserable job was a royal one and that the rest of us were aware of it.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 4377. An act authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 4410. An act to extend for an additional 90 days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty; to the Committee on Finance.

COMMEMORATION OF CENTENNIAL OF THE TELEGRAPH

Mr. WHEELER submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 39), which was referred to the Committee on the Library:

Whereas Samuel F. B. Morse, a distinguished American artist, invented the first practical electro-magnetic telegraph in the winter of 1835-36, and obtained an appropriation from the Congress of the United States in 1843 for the construction of an experimental telegraph

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4410

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 16 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

AN ACT

To extend for an additional ninety days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 1 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolu-
4 tion to permit the importation from foreign countries free of
5 duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and
6 other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, and
7 suspending for two months the increase in the tax rates under
8 the Federal Insurance Contributions Act", approved Decem-

ber 22, 1943 (Public Law 211, Seventy-eighth Congress),
is amended to read as follows:

“That (a) notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff
Act of 1930, the following, when imported into the United
States from foreign countries, and when entered, or with-
drawn from warehouse, for consumption, at any time after
December 22, 1943, and before June 20, 1944, shall be
exempt from duty:

“(1) Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn,
or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the
foregoing or derivatives thereof, any of the foregoing if to
be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock and
poultry.

“(2) Flaxseed, if the entry or withdrawal is after the
date this paragraph takes effect.

“(b) This joint resolution shall not be construed to
authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes.

“(c) As used in this joint resolution the term ‘United
States’ means the several States, the District of Columbia,
the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.”

Passed the House of Representatives March 15, 1944.

Attest;

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 4410

AN ACT

To extend for an additional ninety days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

MARCH 16 (Legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

EXTENDING FOR AN ADDITIONAL 90 DAYS THE PERIOD
DURING WHICH CERTAIN GRAINS, ETC., MAY BE
IMPORTED FREE OF DUTY FOR USE AS FEED

MARCH 22 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4410]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4410) to extend for an additional 90 days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The bill extends for 90 days the period within which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported free of duty under Public Law 211, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved December 22, 1943. In addition it adds flaxseed to the list of products specified as duty free under Public Law 211.

Under the amendment suggested by the committee, the exemption with respect to oats would be extended to oats intended to be used for purposes of human consumption. The amendment would not be applicable, however, to oats entered or withdrawn prior to the date of enactment of this bill. The purpose of the Senate amendment is to relieve critical shortages in the supply of oats in the hands of processors of food products.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means on this bill is as follows:

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4410) to extend for an additional 90 days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty, having had the same under consideration, report favorably thereon without amendment, and recommend that the bill do pass.

In order to meet the acute domestic shortage of grains for use as livestock and poultry feed, the Congress passed, and the President approved, the so-called Murray resolution (Public Law 211, 78th Cong., approved Dec. 22, 1943), which permitted the free entry, for a period of 90 days, of the following, when imported for feed purposes: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, or hay, or

products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or derivatives thereof. The resolution contained a proviso that it should not be construed to authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes.

Unless extended by Congress, the Murray resolution will expire this month. In view of the fact that the domestic shortage of livestock and poultry feeds still obtains, it is essential that the resolution be extended for another 90-day period. In some sections of the country the feed situation is actually desperate, and the extension of the Murray resolution offers the only hope of relief. Unfortunately, much of the benefit which would otherwise have accrued from the original resolution has been lost, due to the fact that potential shipments from Canada have been held up as a result of the shortage of transportation and the fact that the Great Lakes have been frozen over during the winter months, thus preventing movement of the grain by water. With the coming of spring, the latter difficulty will be overcome, provided the authority under the resolution is extended for 90 days additional.

In addition to extending the life of the Murray resolution for another 90 days, the pending bill specifically includes flaxseed as one of the products to be granted temporary free entry for use as feed for livestock and poultry. Flax, itself, was included in the original resolution, with the thought in mind that oil cake and oil-cake meal, which is obtained by crushing flaxseed, would be made available for feed purposes. Such oil cake and oil-cake meal, being a protein concentrate, is highly satisfactory feed. The Customs Bureau ruled that flaxseed could not be entered free of duty under Public Law 211 if imported for milling purposes. However, unless milled, it has almost no value as feed. In order to carry out the intent of Congress under the Murray resolution, the House last month passed the Reed resolution (H. J. Res. 231) which, if enacted, would have permitted the free entry of flaxseed for a period of 90 days in order to encourage the production of oil cake and oil-cake meal for use as feed. This measure has not yet received consideration by the other body, and in order to expedite action, the substance of the Reed resolution has been incorporated in the pending bill as an amendment to the original Murray resolution. This amendment will be effective only as to flaxseed entered or withdrawn after the date the pending bill becomes law and before June 20, 1944.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with the Ramseyer rule, changes in existing law are shown as follows (present text of section 1 of Public Law 211 is shown in stricken-through type; text as amended by H. R. 4410 is shown in italic type):

That notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, the following, when imported into the United States from foreign countries, and when entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, during the period of ninety days beginning with the day following the date of enactment of this joint resolution, to be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock and poultry, shall be exempt from duty: *Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or derivatives thereof:* Provided, That this Act shall not be construed to authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes. As used in this joint resolution the term "United States" means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

That (a) notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, the following, when imported into the United States from foreign countries, and when entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, at any time after December 22, 1943, and before June 20, 1944, shall be exempt from duty:

(1) *Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or derivatives thereof, any of the foregoing if to be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock and poultry.*

(2) *Flaxseed, if the entry or withdrawal is after the date this paragraph takes effect.*

(b) *This joint resolution shall not be construed to authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes.*

(c) *As used in this joint resolution the term "United States" means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.*

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4410

[Report No. 765]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 16 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

MARCH 22 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Reported by Mr. GEORGE, with an amendment

[Insert the part printed in *italic*]

AN ACT

To extend for an additional ninety days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That section 1 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolu-
- 4 tion to permit the importation from foreign countries free of
- 5 duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and
- 6 other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, and

1 suspending for two months the increase in the tax rates under
2 the Federal Insurance Contributions Act", approved Decem-
3 ber 22, 1943 (Public Law 211, Seventy-eighth Congress),
4 is amended to read as follows:

5 "That (a) notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff
6 Act of 1930, the following, when imported into the United
7 States from foreign countries, and when entered, or with-
8 drawn from warehouse, for consumption, at any time after
9 December 22, 1943, and before June 20, 1944, shall be
10 exempt from duty:

11 "(1) Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn,
12 or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the
13 foregoing or derivatives thereof any of the foregoing if to
14 be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock and
15 poultry.

16 "(2) Flaxseed, if the entry or withdrawal is after the
17 date this paragraph takes effect.

18 "*(3) Oats to be used for purposes of human consump-*
19 *tion, if the entry or withdrawal is after the date this para-*
20 *graph takes effect.*

21 "(b) This joint resolution shall not be construed to
22 authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes.

- 1 “(c) As used in this joint resolution the term ‘United
2 States’ means the several States, the District of Columbia,
3 the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.”

Passed the House of Representatives March 15, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 4410

[Report No. 765]

AN ACT

To extend for an additional ninety days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

МАРЧ 16 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

МАРЧ 22 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
Reported with an amendment

that all banks pay checks drawn upon them at their face value without deduction of exchange or other charges (our belief in this banking principle being illustrated by the fact that, with the exception of two small banks in our State, all banking institutions maintain this par system); and

"Whereas there is before the Senate of the United States the Maybank bill (S. 1642), being a companion of the Brown bill (H. R. 3965), which has passed in the House of Representatives, which bill by its terms would defeat the very sound provision of section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and regulation Q based thereon: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Kansas Bankers Association, through its advisory committee, declare itself to be strongly opposed to the passage of this Maybank bill; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this association be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each of the Senators from the State of Kansas, urging that they, on behalf of the 623 banks of Kansas now maintaining and supporting the par collection of checks, do everything within their power to defeat the passage of this bill."

THE BOUNDARIES OF POLAND

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD a letter which I have received from Dr. F. C. Tyburski, secretary of the Polish American Council, district No. 2, State of Connecticut, Bridgeport, Conn., and a resolution adopted by that council concerning the boundaries of Poland.

There being no objection, the letter and resolution were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

POLISH AMERICAN COUNCIL,
DISTRICT NO. 2, STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
March 9, 1944.

The Honorable FRANCIS MALONEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MALONEY: It is my privilege to forward to you a copy of the resolution adopted by the Polish American Council, District No. 2, of the State of Connecticut.

The problem voiced in this resolution, Mr. Senator, is of vital concern and interest to us Americans of Polish descent, and I trust that you will give it your utmost consideration and attention.

Respectfully yours,
Dr. F. C. TYBURSKI, Secretary.

We, the delegates to the annual meeting of the Second District of the Polish American Council, assembled at New Haven, Conn., on February 27, 1944, representing 350,000 Americans of Polish descent in the State of Connecticut, do hereby unanimously

Resolve, That we reaffirm our allegiance and loyalty to the United States of America and our trust in the leadership of our great President and Commander in Chief, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

We subscribe without reservation to all the principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter, that Magna Carta of human liberty, and we do particularly affirm our belief that all nations, both large and small, have an unqualified right to exist free from fear of aggression by other nations and free to pursue their national existence by forms of government of their own choosing.

We believe that these principles should be adhered to without qualifications in the present dispute between Russia and Poland and that the future peace of the world is to a large extent dependent upon a proper solution of this question, entailing as it does the

application of the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

We most earnestly urge the State Department to continue to refuse to recognize any conquests of territory made by force and any changes of government which are not made with the consent of the governed.

We believe that the Polish Government-in-exile in London is the sole legitimate authority empowered to speak for the people of Poland and that any attempts by Soviet Russia to discredit the Polish Government by setting up ex parte puppet regimes are in cynical disregard of the principles of self-government set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

We are firmly convinced that upon historical, moral, ethnological, and economic grounds, the eastern part of Poland, which is the basis of the present Russo-Polish dispute, belongs and should belong to the Republic of Poland and that any pretensions to this territory by Russia lack factual basis on any of the grounds enumerated.

We believe that any arguments advanced to the effect that the acquisition of this territory by Russia is necessary to her national defense against future aggression are without validity in these days of mechanized warfare and particularly in view of the major part played by air forces in present day combat; and we therefore believe that these arguments in effect would protect large nations at the expense of smaller ones.

We believe that Poland's contribution to the cause of democracy and freedom merits the appreciation of the entire civilized world, embodying as it did the first armed resistance against Nazi aggression in the face of overwhelming odds and continuing to the present day both by the activities of the armed forces of Poland and of the vast network of underground resistance. We do, therefore, hereby unanimously

Resolve, That we believe it to be the solemn duty of the United States to stand fast by the principles of the Atlantic Charter and to do everything in its power and influence to further the just claims of Poland in the present dispute with Russia; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and to the Senators and Representatives of the State of Connecticut.

Dr. B. L. SMYKOWSKI,
President.
Mrs. W. DUCH,
Vice President.
RICHARD T. MOKRZYNSKI,
Financial Secretary.
Rev. A. MAZURKIEWICZ,
Treasurer.
Dr. F. C. TYBURSKI, Secretary.

CROP INSURANCE—RESOLUTIONS FROM WARD COUNTY, N. DAK.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present five resolutions adopted by the county committee and district committees of Ward County (N. Dak.) Agricultural Conservation Association in annual meeting assembled in the city of Minot, N. Dak., on February 4, 1944; the Ward County (N. Dak.) Agricultural Conservation Association, at Gasman Township Hall, February 17, 1944; Ward County (N. Dak.) Agricultural Conservation Association, at Berthold, February 19, 1944; Ward County (N. Dak.) Agricultural Conservation Association, at Minot, N. Dak., February 21, 1944, and Ward County (N. Dak.) Agricultural Conservation Association, at Kenmare, February 22, 1944, and I ask that they may be appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it resolved by the county committee and district committees of Ward County (N. Dak.) Agricultural Conservation Association in annual meeting assembled in the city of Minot, N. Dak., this 4th day of February 1944, That

Whereas farming is a very hazardous industry conventionally undertaken by individuals and individual families, consequently where unavoidable disaster overtakes the individual farm, the loss falls extremely heavy on the individual farmer; and

Whereas no private insurance company writes an "all risk" policy which a farmer may buy and be protected in his investment in his attempt to raise a crop; and

Whereas where private enterprise fails to provide the accommodation a people need for their welfare, then it devolves on Federal and State Governments to sponsor and put into operation the institution which private enterprise has failed to provide.

Therefore, we do petition Congress to sponsor, set up, and put into operation a Nation-wide insurance corporation that will sell farmers a policy that assures him that if what he salvages of his crop, when he has practiced good husbandry, is not worth an amount equal to his expenses, he may draw on the insurance corporation to cover the deficiency, the farmer to pay for the policy a premium based on the volume salvaged of the insured crop, the premium rate to be adjusted to districts established by the insurance corporation.

C. O. LAWSON,
Chairman, Minot, N. Dak.

Be it resolved by members of Ward County (N. Dak.) Agricultural Conservation Association, assembled at Gasman Township Hall this 17th day of February 1944, That we do hereby petition the Congress of the United States of America to sponsor, set up, and put into operation a Nation-wide insurance corporation that will sell us a policy that provides that, when we have practiced good husbandry, the resultant crop when salvaged is not worth an amount equal to the expense incurred we may draw on the insurance corporation to cover the deficiency.

For such a policy we would pay a premium based on the volume salvaged of the insured crop, the premium rate to be adjusted to districts established by the insurance corporation.

E. P. NICOLAISEN,
Chairman, Max, N. Dak.

Be it resolved by members of Ward County (N. Dak.) Agricultural Conservation Association, assembled at Berthold this 19th day of February 1944, That we do hereby petition the Congress of the United States of America to sponsor, set up, and put into operation a Nation-wide insurance corporation that will sell us a policy that provides that, when we have practiced good husbandry, the resultant crop when salvaged is not worth an amount equal to the expense incurred we may draw on the insurance corporation to cover the deficiency.

For such a policy we would pay a premium based on the volume salvaged of the insured crop, the premium rate to be adjusted to districts established by the insurance corporation.

VICTOR HAUGEN,
Chairman, Berthold, N. Dak.

Be it resolved by members of Ward County (N. Dak.) Agricultural Conservation Association, assembled at Minot, N. Dak., this 21st day of February 1944, That we do hereby

petition the Congress of the United States of America to sponsor, set up, and put into operation a Nation-wide insurance corporation that will sell us a policy that provides that, when we have practiced good husbandry, the resultant crop when salvaged is not worth an amount equal to the expense incurred we may draw on the insurance corporation to cover the deficiency.

For such a policy we would pay a premium based on the volume salvaged of the insured crop, the premium rate to be adjusted to districts established by the insurance corporation.

GEORGE REINHOLDT,
Chairman, Sawyer, N. Dak.

Be it resolved by members of Ward County (N. Dak.) Agricultural Conservation Association, assembled at Kenmare this 22d day of February 1944, That we do hereby petition the Congress of the United States of America to sponsor, set up, and put into operation a Nation-wide insurance corporation that will sell us a policy that provides that, when we have practiced good husbandry, the resultant crop when salvaged is not worth an amount equal to the expense incurred, we may draw on the insurance corporation to cover the deficiency.

For such a policy we would pay a premium based on the volume salvaged of the insured crop, the premium rate to be adjusted to districts established by the insurance corporation.

J. B. SCHOU,
Chairman, Kenmare, N. Dak.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC DURING THE WAR

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask consent to present two identical petitions with different signatures sent to me by Mrs. E. G. Ranum, president of Valley City Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Valley City, N. Dak. I ask unanimous consent to have the petitions themselves printed in the RECORD, without the names attached thereto. I wish to state for the RECORD that the petitions are signed by 220 men and women, outstanding, patriotic citizens of North Dakota, most of whom I know.

There being no objection, the petitions were received, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and one of the petitions was ordered to be printed in the RECORD without the signatures, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned, residents and voters of the United States, respectfully request that you give the most serious consideration to the enactment of laws for the protection of our boys and girls and for the best interest of our Nation and to speed the war effort in every manner possible. Therefore we urge—

1. The passage of laws to restrict and prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor.

2. That no grain be used for making beverage alcohol and that all the facilities of the distilleries be used for making alcohol to be used for making explosives for munitions of war.

3. That the shipment of beer, wine, and other intoxicating liquor be absolutely prohibited.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The following report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 4410. An act to extend for an additional 90 days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be im-

ported from foreign countries free of duty; with an amendment (Rept. No. 765).

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HILL (for Mr. BILBO):

S. 1802. A bill to amend section 16 of the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia,' approved June 20, 1906, as amended, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1924; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1803. A bill to provide for the sale of surplus Army general purpose automobiles to rural mail carriers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 1804. A bill to extend to the custodial-service employees of the Post Office Department certain benefits applicable to postal employees; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. DAVIS:

S. 1805. A bill to amend the Social Security Act, as amended, to provide for recalculating the benefits payable to individuals who receive wages after they have become entitled to old-age insurance benefits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HILL (for Mr. BILBO):

S. J. Res. 121. Joint resolution to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the lives and health and morals of women and minor workers in the District of Columbia, and to establish a Minimum Wage Board, and define its powers and duties, and to provide for the fixing of minimum wages for such workers, and for other purposes," approved September 19, 1918, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 1232. An act for the relief of Roscoe McKinley Meadows; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1962. An act for the relief of Daniel D. O'Connell and Almon B. Stewart; to the Committee on Claims.

FEDERAL AID FOR READJUSTMENT OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE—AMENDMENT

Mr. LA FOLLETTE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES—AMENDMENT

Mr. BUCK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4070) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BUCK to the bill (H. R. 4070) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, viz: On page 5, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following:

"OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

"COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE

"Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Committee on Fair Employment Practice to carry out the functions vested in it by Executive Orders 8802 and 9346, including salary of a chairman at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and 6 other members at not to exceed \$25 per diem when actually engaged; travel expenses (not to exceed \$16,000); expenses of witnesses in attendance at committee hearings, when necessary; printing and binding (not to exceed \$12,000); purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$125); and the temporary employment of persons, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws (not to exceed \$2,250), \$150,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and shall be immediately available."

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF MONOGRAPH 31, TEMPORARY NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE: PATENTS AND FREE EN- TERPRISE

Mr. BONE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 274), which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Patents of the Senate is hereby empowered to have printed for its use 700 additional copies of Monograph 31 of the Temporary National Economic Committee relative to patents and free enterprise.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN WASHINGTON— ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "What Is Going on in Washington," delivered by him before the Eagles, at Milwaukee, Wis., March 16, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

WHAT WILL OUR BOYS COME HOME TO?— ARTICLE BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "What Will Our Boys Come Home To?," written by Senator THOMAS of Utah, and published in the February 1944 issue of the magazine Spotlight, which appears in the Appendix.]

WHAT HAS THE R. F. C. DONE FOR SMALL BUSINESS?—ADDRESS BY CHARLES B. HENDERSON

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "What Has the R. F. C. Done for Small Business?," delivered by former Senator Charles B. Henderson at the dinner of the American Business Congress, at the Waldorf Astoria, New York City, March 17, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

SALES OF SURPLUS ARMY GOODS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I was very much interested in a letter I received from the Chamber of Commerce of La Crosse, Wis., which contains notice of a sale, from which I read as follows:

AUCTION SALE—BRAND NEW ARMY GOODS

Approximately \$450,000 valuation. Surplus warehouse stock acquired from Army post exchange; removed for convenience of sale and will be sold at our showrooms, 420 East Eighth Street, Los Angeles, Calif., Monday, March 20, at 10 a. m.

practiced law. I have no doubt that there are some fine engineers under him. I do not know any of them, except as they have appeared before the committee. I have never been in the confidence of Mr. Lillenthal. He has never come to my office. I do not know whether he goes to the office of the Senator from Alabama, but he never comes, to mine. Judging from his newspaper statements, he does not think much of Senators and Representatives anyway. He thinks that this money ought to be left at the "grass-roots."

Yesterday the question was raised as to Mr. Lillenthal going into politics in Tennessee. Everyone in Tennessee knows that he is up to his neck in politics. For years he has been urging, not only that I be not returned to the Senate, but that my colleague [Mr. STEWART] be not returned to the Senate. My colleague so stated yesterday. I know that Mr. Lillenthal fought him in east Tennessee.

I do not know whether Mr. Lillenthal is a voter in my State. I doubt if he is. I presume he votes in some other State. I do not know that he has ever voted in my State. However that may be, he has taken a very active part in politics in Tennessee. Remember, this is a man who never says anything directly. His closest associates say that he never speaks directly. He never acts directly. He acts indirectly. He is eely and oily in his actions. Let me read what he said. I read from a newspaper article:

Lillenthal warns against political invasion of T. V. A.

Ordinarily that might be good. Aside from the gentlemen who appear before our committee once a year, I do not believe I know anyone in the T. V. A. I have never tried to meet anyone connected with the T. V. A. I do not know anything about them. I presume most of them vote for me. If we do not know Lillenthal well enough, they certainly know him well enough not to follow his lead in the matter of voting. Lillenthal tried in every possible way to defeat me in 1940, but he could not get up any steam, and had to give it up.

While he was making speeches, this is what he said. I am sorry the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is not present. He ought to hear this:

Mr. Lillenthal concluded by urging citizens to find out how candidates for political office stand on the issue of continued businesslike management of public power agencies.

The war is absorbing every last bit of your attention and energy. At times like these the average citizen is preoccupied and is therefore less likely to pay attention to things that are going on in his community.

But the future of public ownership here in the Valley depends upon a continuation of business principles in all the hundreds of communities receiving and distributing T. V. A. power.

Your eternal vigilance is the price of low-cost electricity.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Is what the Senator has been reading a quotation from a speech?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is from a speech made 2 years ago when Mr. Lillenthal was canvassing the State against the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART].

Mr. McCLELLAN. Was the speech made at a time when a campaign was under way?

Mr. McKELLAR. The campaign was in full blast. It was a campaign which was close, and in which Mr. Lillenthal made it so hot for the Senator from Tennessee that the Senator denounced Mr. Lillenthal in Chattanooga, charged him with being actively against him, and making speeches against him, and dared him to deny it. However, Mr. Lillenthal never denied anything.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Does the implication, which is carried in the quotation which the Senator has read, have reference to the issue now pending before the Senate with respect to continuing Lillenthal's business management?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, I think Lillenthal wanted to get rid of the two Senators from Tennessee, and he was undertaking to do that. I do not know whether the Hatch Act applied to it or not.

Mr. McCLELLAN. No; I am asking whether anything contained in the quotation read by the Senator has reference to the issue now before the Senate relative to continuing the business management as it has been.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes; exactly. There are several other statements which I shall put in the RECORD, all showing that Lillenthal was vigilant and active during the campaign. There is one article to which I shall call attention. It is from one of the newspapers, and states that Lillenthal was in the gallery 2 years ago when I made a speech on a similar bill in which I made similar charges. I never heard of any comment being made by him with reference to my charges. He never answered them. He never answers anybody. He just goes along and lets time answer charges of fraud and stealing which have been made by his colleagues. His colleagues have charged him with stealing, and they have charged him with attempting to combine and confederate with others to pay millions of dollars to a marble company which had some little interest in leases. The company bought leases on the underground rights of Norris Lake. Because of that, Lillenthal was denounced by his colleagues for wrong-doing. Now, why should we continue that man in control? We cannot help continuing him in office, but we certainly should pass a law which will hold him down to doing the right thing by paying his receipts into the Treasury of the United States. That is what this particular amendment asks for.

Mr. President, at this point I shall ask that the Senate vote on the amendment as soon as it can do so.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. In the Senator's opinion is the amendment divisible in any way?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes; it can be divided. I shall be very glad to have it divided.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I should like to have separated from it the question relating to employees receiving \$4,500 and more.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very glad to divide the amendment in any way. I merely want the Senate to vote on it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|
| Aiken | George | Robertson |
| Andrews | Gerry | Russell |
| Austin | Gillette | Shipstead |
| Ball | Green | Smith |
| Bankhead | Guffey | Stewart |
| Barkley | Hawkes | Taft |
| Bone | Hayden | Thomas, Idaho |
| Brewster | Hill | Thomas, Utah |
| Bridges | Holman | Tunnell |
| Brooks | La Follette | Tydings |
| Buck | Langer | Vandenberg |
| Burton | McCarran | Wagner |
| Bushfield | McClellan | Walsh, Mass. |
| Butler | McFarland | Walsh, N. J. |
| Byrd | McKellar | Weeks |
| Capper | Maloney | Wheeler |
| Clark, Mo. | Maybank | Wherry |
| Connally | Mead | White |
| Danaher | Millikin | Wiley |
| Davis | O'Mahoney | Willis |
| Downey | Overton | Wilson |
| Eastland | Radcliffe | |
| Ellender | Revercomb | |

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). Sixty-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FEED FREE OF DUTY

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4410, and I desire to say a word by way of explanation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4410) to extend for an additional 90 days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I have conferred with the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, and there is no objection on their part to the consideration of this bill. It simply extends for an additional period of 90 days public law approved December 22, 1943, which suspended the tariff duty on certain grains imported for poultry and cattle feed. The present law expires today, and it is highly important if the supply of poultry and cattle feed is to be maintained in the country that the time be extended. Therefore I have asked that the bill be considered at this time, without prejudiced of course, to the pending unfinished business.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I shall make no controversy about this bill, of course, but I should like to ask the Sen-

ator from Georgia if the bill would include grain screenings as well as grains?

Mr. GEORGE. I myself would have no doubt, because the language of the bill, which is the same as that of the present law, reads:

Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or derivatives thereof, any of the foregoing if to be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock and poultry.

Flaxseed is included, and I should think there would be no doubt about grain screenings, because I do not understand that grain screenings constitute a separate dutiable item under the Tariff Act.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I inquire if the Senator from Georgia has considered whether the bill includes also oat scalplings, which are broken pieces of the kernel of oats?

Mr. GEORGE. I should think so, because I do not think that either screenings or scalplings are separate dutiable items, and I think they are covered by the language which reads:

or products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or derivatives thereof, any of the foregoing if to be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock or poultry.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, the statement made by the Senator from Georgia I think is the only interpretation that those who handle the items at the import points could make; but I was anxious that the statement be made by the chairman of the committee on the floor. I thank the Senator from Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment reported by the Committee on Finance will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, after line 15, it is proposed to insert the following:

(3) Oats to be used for purposes of human consumption, if entry or withdrawal is after the date this paragraph takes effect.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I request that the action taken by the Senate on House bill 4410 be immediately messaged to the House, so that the House may concur in the single amendment made to the bill by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The order requested by the Senator from Georgia will be made.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4070) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I ask for a division of the pending question and a separate vote on the language of the amendment starting in line 9, page 55, and ending with the word "Senate"

in line 13. In other words, it is the clause identified as No. 13.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will suggest to the Senator from Michigan that the better way to handle the vote upon the committee amendment would be by a motion to strike out clause 13 rather than voting on it separately. There are so many subdivisions that the Chair thinks that will be the better procedure.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I realize that the same result would be accomplished, but at the same time I assume that it is correct parliamentary procedure to ask for a division of the question. Is it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The difficulty is that they are all governed by the sentence with which the proviso on page 53, line 13 begins.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Very well. Is a motion to strike out the amendment in order at the present time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No; for the reason that the Senate has not reached that committee amendment. There are a number of other amendments ahead of it.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to say that I am perfectly willing, and I am sure that no other Senator will have any objection, to having a separate vote on that amendment or any other subdivision or amendment of the bill.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I hope to be able to present the statements I care to make on this subject in a very short time. Of course, the subject is a broad one, and if it had not been discussed it would require considerable time for presentation of the issues involved. We have had an able speech from my colleague, the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], leaving very little to be said on our side of the case. We have had a very able speech from my friend and old college mate from across the line of my State, the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], in which he has presented in a masterly way the reasons which actuate him in his position on this subject.

I would not for anything say anything personally objectionable to my friend from Tennessee, for whom I have real affection, and if I say anything which encroaches upon that sentiment, I hope he will call my attention to it, because nothing I say will be intended as offensive.

I think it might be well in the beginning to have a little better understanding of what is involved in this controversy. I have found Senators who look on it solely as a personal issue of the Senator from Tennessee. They seem to think that if his amendments shall be agreed to the result will be favorable to the Senator from Tennessee, and unfavorable to Mr. Lilienthal, and I feel sure we will find, as we did 2 years ago, a number of Senators casting their votes upon this important issue because of their friendship for the senior Senator from Tennessee.

If every Member of the Senate thought that was the issue, I am sure the amendments of the Senator from Tennessee would receive practically a unanimous vote; but, of course, there is a funda-

mental difference in viewpoint about what is involved. Unfortunately, many Senators have not been present during the discussion. They merely know it is a fight by the Senator from Tennessee on this man Lilienthal. I assume that is the scope of the information of some Senators, because I know a number who have not heard a word of the discussion.

Mr. President, what is the fundamental issue? It is whether we are going to change the law dealing with the operation of this growing and already gigantic plant which is under the control and administration of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and which is confessedly an experiment in the field of government. I shall not discuss who sponsored it. I know that the Senator from Tennessee has been devoted to it, and as a member of the Committee on Appropriations for years, and as a Member of the Senate, and as a participant in the passage of the T. V. A. bill, which came from a committee of which I am a member, the Committee on Appropriations, I have been in full accord with the Senator from Tennessee and have in large measure recognized his leadership. But we reached the dividing point upon this issue 2 years ago, when, for some reason—I do not know what it was and I do not care—the Senator from Tennessee decided that the management of the T. V. A. should be changed. Those who have heard his argument recognize that it has been addressed almost exclusively to the question of whether we can trust Mr. Lilienthal.

It is rather significant that from the beginning of this great organization, which has been growing in strength and power and income by leaps and bounds, there have been no real, supported charges or complaints against the integrity or against the good management of the vast affairs of this corporation. It has grown every day in the confidence and respect of the people of the great Tennessee Valley, from one end of it to the other, so far as I have ever heard. The Tennessee River extends across the entire width of the State of Alabama, from Georgia to Mississippi, and on into Tennessee, and the people of Alabama are as one man, so far as I have been able to ascertain, opposed to the amendments offered here by the Senator from Tennessee.

I shall not undertake to speak for the people of Georgia, or Tennessee, or Kentucky, or those of Mississippi, but I feel sure that no Member of the Senate has received any protests or complaints from anyone along the entire Tennessee River against the philosophy, against the method of administration, against the great program as carried on by the men who are now in charge of it.

In the case of this organization, whose activities extend into nearly 100 cities, including nearly every city in the State of Tennessee, furnishing them with the power they use, and extending into all the cities and towns in north Alabama, into parts of Georgia, and on into Mississippi, and soon to extend into the State of Kentucky, with such widespread diversification of operation, I submit it is remarkable that there has been no complaint against the management, no com-

Employees of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—Con.

| Name | American—legal residence | Non-American, national of— |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| VonThurn, Elizabeth..... | Washington, D. C. | |
| Wadsworth, Lisa..... | New York | |
| Warren, George..... | Connecticut | |
| Washburn, Eleanor..... | Washington, D. C. | |
| Watson, Louise..... | (Not shown) | |
| Weber, Milton..... | New York | |
| Weigel, John..... | Illinois | |
| Weintraub, David..... | New York | |
| Welk, William..... | Washington, D. C. | |
| Whipple, Francis M. (Mrs.)..... | (Not shown) | |
| Whitaker, Margaret..... | do. | |
| Whitman, Mary..... | do. | |
| Wickland, Eleanore..... | do. | |
| Wilbur, Virginia..... | Pennsylvania | |
| Williams, Edward..... | (Not shown) | |
| Williams, Elizabeth M..... | North Carolina | |
| Williams, Rita..... | (Not shown) | |
| Williams, Ruth..... | New York | |
| Wilson, Theodore..... | Illinois | |
| Wilson, Wayne..... | do. | |
| Wingert, A. Leonella..... | (Not shown) | |
| Wolff, F. Richard..... | New York | |
| Wyant, Nina..... | West Virginia | |
| Xanthakys, George..... | New York | |
| Yalch, Margaret J..... | Pennsylvania | |
| Youdin, Richard..... | (In field, Egypt) | |
| Young, Dora..... | Massachusetts | |
| Zamoyska, Morag..... | | Poland. |
| Zimmerman, Opal..... | Illinois | |
| Zorich, Mayre..... | South Dakota | |

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made and include material I used in my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH].

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, taking up this point that has been discussed in respect to U. N. R. R. A. interfering with educational activities, or attempting to control religious and educational teachings, let me call attention to one or two matters in that connection. A debate was held in another body and one of the participants in that debate is a member of the committee of that body that passed upon the terms of the agreement before that agreement was submitted to the several nations, and he has a very excellent conception of the meaning of that agreement and its objectives. In that debate in the other body, and I use that phrase "the other body" lest somebody may make the point of order that I am referring to the Senate.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman's remarks directed to the other body are out of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York should be cognizant of the rules governing references to the other body.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. And what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

Mr. WADSWORTH. In any event, here is a statement from the Secretary of State of the United States, and I think I can mention the title of that office at this time. He wrote to that other body, direct from the State Department, to this effect:

The U. N. R. R. A. has no power whatever to enter into educational, religious, or political activities.

That is the conception of the Government of the United States, as represented by the State Department.

Now, with respect to the omission of this amendment from the conference report, it is admitted that some difficulty was encountered in a special instance, and that difficulty, if resolved, would not in my judgment indicate that U. N. R. R. A. is going to try to run the schools and teach political philosophy or religious concepts. I quote from a memorandum in connection with this particular section B:

The only connection that U. N. R. R. A.'s work may have with education is by virtue of paragraph 4, section II, of resolution 1 of the U. N. R. R. A. Council, which provides that one of the U. N. R. R. A.'s functions may be "assistance in procuring material equipment for the rehabilitation of educational institutions." This provision was inserted at the instance of the Chinese delegation, who referred to the systematic effort of the Japanese armies to destroy Chinese schools and institutions. For your confidential information the following is an excerpt from the résumé of the meeting of the subcommittee of the Council at Atlantic City at which this provision was adopted:

"During the course of the discussion on this amendment, the member for China indicated that under this provision U. N. R. R. A. would not itself procure materials but that it would assist in such procurement. Moreover, the use of the word 'material' would limit the assistance to the procurement of books, laboratory equipment, and other similar items, without requiring the Director General to interfere in anyway with the educational system of the particular liberated area. Under this provision, the Director General might serve as a middleman in obtaining, on the one hand, information as to material available in the countries that have not been occupied, and on the other, information as to the material needed for the rehabilitation of educational institutions within the various liberated areas. In this way the Director General could be of great assistance without placing any large burden on the resources of the U. N. R. R. A."

So, as a matter of fact, the omission of that amendment from this conference report was decided upon because, had it been stated as written, it might have been construed to forbid U. N. R. R. A. to repair broken glass windows in a half-wrecked school, on the ground that that was interfering with educational institutions. I can assure the Members of the House that U. N. R. R. A. has not the slightest intention of controlling education, much less religion. We have been assured of that over and over again, and I think we can dispel that fear from our minds.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts) there were—ayes 63, noes 31.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 285, noes 58, not voting, 85, as follows:

[Roll No. 49]

YEAS—285

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Abernethy | Granger | Murdock |
| Andersen, H. Carl | Grant, Ala. | Murphy |
| Anderson, Calif. | Grant, Ind. | Murray, Tenn. |
| Anderson, N. Mex. | Gregory | Murray, Wis. |
| Andrews, Ala. | Gross | Myers |
| Andrews, N. Y. | Gwynne | Newsome |
| Angell | Hagen | Norman |
| Arends | Hale | Norton |
| Auchincloss | Hall | O'Brien, Ill. |
| Barrett | Leonard W. | O'Brien, N. Y. |
| Barry | Halleck | O'Neal |
| Bates, Ky. | Hancock | Outland |
| Beall | Hare | Patman |
| Beckworth | Harris, Ark. | Patton |
| Bell | Harris, Va. | Peterson, Fla. |
| Bender | Hart | Peterson, Ga. |
| Bennett, Mich. | Hartley | Pfeiffer |
| Bennett, Mo. | Hays | Pittenger |
| Blackney | Hefnerman | Ploeser |
| Bland | Herter | Plumley |
| Bloom | Hess | Poage |
| Bolton | Hill | Poulson |
| Boykin | Hinshaw | Powers |
| Bradley, Pa. | Hobbs | Pracht, |
| Brehm | Hoch | C. Frederick |
| Brown, Ga. | Hoeven | Priest |
| Brown, Ohio | Holifield | Ramey |
| Bryson | Holmes, Mass. | Ramspeck |
| Burch, Va. | Holmes, Wash. | Randolph |
| Burchill, N. Y. | Horan | Rankin |
| Burdick | Howell | Reece, Tenn. |
| Butler | Hull | Rees, Kans. |
| Byrne | Jackson | Richards |
| Cannon, Fla. | Jarman | Rivers |
| Cannon, Mo. | Jeffrey | Robertson |
| Capozzoli | Jenkins | Rockwell |
| Carson, Ohio | Jennings | Rodgers, Pa. |
| Chapman | Jensen | Rogers, Calif. |
| Church | Johnson, Ind. | Rohrbough |
| Clark | Johnson. | Rolph |
| Cochran | J. Leroy | Rowan |
| Coffee | Johnson, | Rowe |
| Cole, N. Y. | Luther A. | Russell |
| Colmer | Johnson, | Sasscer |
| Compton | Lyndon B. | Sauthoff |
| Cooley | Johnson, Okla. | Schwabe |
| Cooper | Jonkman | Scott |
| Costello | Judd | Sheppard |
| Courtney | Kean | Simpson, Pa. |
| Crosser | Kearney | Slaughter |
| Cunningham | Keefe | Smith, Va. |
| Davis | Kefauver | Smith, W. Va. |
| Dejaney | Kennedy | Snyder |
| Dewey | Keogh | Somers, N. Y. |
| Dickstein | Kerr | Sparkman |
| Dies | Kilburn | Spence |
| Dilweg | Kilday | Springer |
| Dingell | King | Stanley |
| Dirksen | Kinzer | Stevenson |
| Domengeaux | Kirwan | Stewart |
| Dondero | Kleberg | Sullivan |
| Doughton | Kunkel | Sundstrom |
| Douglas | LaFollette | Taber |
| Drewry | Landis | Talbot |
| Durham | Lanham | Talle |
| Eaton | Lea | Tarver |
| Eberharter | LeCompte | Thomas, Tex. |
| Elliot | Lesinski | Thomason |
| Ellison, Md. | Lewis | Tibbott |
| Ellsworth | Ludlow | Tolan |
| Elston, Ohio | Lynch | Torrens |
| Engle, Calif. | McConnell | Towe |
| Fay | McCord | Treadway |
| Fellows | McCormack | Troutman |
| Fenton | McCowan | Vincent, Ky. |
| Fish | McGregor | Voorhis, Calif. |
| Fitzpatrick | McKenzie | Wadsworth |
| Flannagan | McMillan | Walter |
| Folger | McMurray | Ward |
| Forand | McWilliams | Wasielowski |
| Ford | Madden | Weaver |
| Fulbright | Magnuson | Welch, Ohio |
| Gale | Mahon | Weiss |
| Gathings | Maloney | Welch |
| Gavin | Mansfield, Tex. | Wene |
| Gerlach | Marcantonio | Whitten |
| Gilchrist | Martin, Iowa | Whittington |
| Gillette | Martin, Mass. | Wigglesworth |
| Gillie | Michener | Willey |
| Goodwin | Miller, Conn. | Winstead |
| Gordon | Miller, Mo. | Wolfe, Pa. |
| Gore | Miller, Pa. | Wolfe, N. J. |
| Gorski | Mills | Woodrum, Va. |
| Gossett | Monkiewicz | Worley |
| Graham | Morrison, La. | Wright |
| | Mott | Zimmerman |
| | Mruk | |
| | Mundt | |

NAYS—58

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Allen, La. | Gearhart | Philbin |
| Arnold | Griffiths | Reed, Ill. |
| Bishop | Harness, Ind. | Reed, N. Y. |
| Boren | Heidinger | Rizley |
| Bradley, Mich. | Hoffman | Robson, Ky. |
| Brooks | Hope | Rogers, Mass. |
| Brumbaugh | Johnson, | Scrivner |
| Buffett | Anton J. | Shafer |
| Camp | Johnson, | Simpson, Ill. |
| Carrier | Calvin D. | Smith, Ohio |
| Case | Jones | Smith, Wis. |
| Clason | Lemke | Stefan |
| Clevenger | Maas | Stockman |
| Cole, Mo. | Mason | Sumner, Ill. |
| Cravens | Miller, Nebr. | West |
| Crawford | Norrell | White |
| Curtis | O'Brien, Mich. | Wickersham |
| Day | O'Hara | Wilson |
| Dworshak | O'Konski | Wolcott |
| Ellis | Pace | Woodruff, Mich. |

NOT VOTING—85

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Allen, Ill. | Furlong | Monroney |
| Andresen, | Gallagher | Morrison, N. C. |
| August H. | Gamble | O'Connor |
| Baldwin, Md. | Gibson | O'Toole |
| Baldwin, N. Y. | Gifford | Phillips |
| Barden | Green | Pratt, |
| Bates, Mass. | Hall, | Joseph M. |
| Bonner | Edwin Arthur | Price |
| Buckley | Harless, Ariz. | Rabaut |
| Bulwinkle | Hébert | Robinson, Utah |
| Burgin | Hendricks | Sabath |
| Busbey | Izac | Sadowski |
| Canfield | Johnson, Ward | Satterfield |
| Carlson, Kans. | Kee | Scanlon |
| Carter | Kelley | Schiffier |
| Celler | Klein | Sheridan |
| Chenoweth | Knutson | Short |
| Chiperfield | Lambertson | Sikes |
| Cox | Lane | Smith, Maine |
| Curley | Larcade | Starnes, Ala. |
| D'Alesandro | LeFevre | Stearns, N. H. |
| Dawson | Luce | Sumners, Tex. |
| Disney | McGehee | Taylor |
| Elmer | McLean | Thomas, N. J. |
| Engel, Mich. | Manasco | Vinson, Ga. |
| Feighan | Mansfield, | Vorys, Ohio |
| Fernandez | Mont. | Vursell |
| Fogarty | May | Whelchel, Ga. |
| Fuller | Merritt | Winter |
| Fulmer | Morrow | |

So the conference report was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Satterfield for, with Mr. Short against.
Mr. Sikes for, with Mr. Lambertson against.
Mr. Gallagher for, with Mr. Gibson against.
Mr. Merritt for, with Mr. Vursell against.
Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Whelchel of Georgia against.

Mr. O'Toole for, with Mr. Disney against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Kelley with Mr. Carlson of Kansas.
Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Elmer.
Mr. Morrison of North Carolina with Mr. Fuller.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Chiperfield.
Mr. Monroney with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Joseph M. Pratt.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Ward Johnson.
Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Knutson.
Mr. Curley with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.
Mr. Larcade with Mr. LeFevre.
Mr. May with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mrs. Smith of Maine.

Mr. Robinson of Utah with Mr. Morrow.
Mr. D'Alesandro with Mr. Schiffier.
Mr. Izac with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
Mr. McGehee with Mr. Taylor.

The doors were opened.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF TIME DURING WHICH CERTAIN GRAINS AND OTHER PRODUCTS TO BE USED FOR LIVESTOCK MAY BE IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES FREE OF DUTY

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4410) to extend for an additional 90 days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from countries free of duty, with Senate amendment thereto, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 2, after line 15, insert "(3) Oats to be used for purposes of human consumption if the entry or withdrawal is after the date this paragraph takes effect."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House the Speaker may be authorized to sign the enrolled bill, H. R. 4410.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next after disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JACKSON asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. ROGERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on the bill H. R. 3961, and to have them placed following the remarks of the gentleman from California in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURCHILL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the Members of the House an editorial which appeared in the Binghamton Sun, March 18, concerning the St. Patrick's Day speech delivered by the Honorable James A. Farley, chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee, and I ask unanimous consent to include this speech in my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BURCHILL]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on two subjects, in one to include a resolution and in the other to include a poem.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein copy of the Minnesota law on the soldiers' vote.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HAGEN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. SCOTT, Mr. KEFAUVER, and Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on the bill, H. R. 3961.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD at that point in the RECORD where I spoke today on H. R. 3961, and to include therein some correspondence between myself and the Corps of Engineers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a certain exhibit.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, first, in reference to international currency. I have an estimate on this of \$195 from the Public Printer. I also ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article by B. M. Anderson. On that I have an estimate of \$495. I desire to combine these two in one article and I ask unanimous consent that these articles may be included, notwithstanding the estimate of the Public Printer.

[PUBLIC LAW 272—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 144—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 4410]

AN ACT

To extend for an additional ninety days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, and suspending for two months the increase in the tax rates under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act", approved December 22, 1943 (Public Law 211, Seventy-eighth Congress), is amended to read as follows:

"That (a) notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, the following, when imported into the United States from foreign countries, and when entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, at any time after December 22, 1943, and before June 20, 1944, shall be exempt from duty:

"(1) Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or derivatives thereof, any of the foregoing if to be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock and poultry.

"(2) Flaxseed, if the entry or withdrawal is after the date this paragraph takes effect.

"(3) Oats to be used for purposes of human consumption, if the entry or withdrawal is after the date this paragraph takes effect.

"(b) This joint resolution shall not be construed to authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes.

"(c) As used in this joint resolution the term 'United States' means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands."

Approved March 29, 1944.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4788

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 10, 1944

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To extend for an additional one hundred and eighty days the period during which certain grains and other products may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 1 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolu-
4 tion to permit the importation from foreign countries free
5 of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains
6 and other products to be used for livestock and poultry
7 feed, and suspending for two months the increase in the tax
8 rates under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act", ap-
9 proved December 22, 1943 (Public Law 211, Seventy-
10 eighth Congress), as amended by an Act entitled "An Act

1 to extend for an additional ninety days the period during
2 which certain grains and other products to be used for live-
3 stock and poultry may be imported from foreign countries
4 free of duty", approved March 29, 1944 (Public Law 272,
5 Seventy-eighth Congress), is amended to read as follows:
6 "That (a) notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff Act
7 of 1930, the following, when imported into the United States
8 from foreign countries, and when entered, or withdrawn from
9 warehouse, for consumption, at any time after December
10 22, 1943, and before December 18, 1944, shall be exempt
11 from duty:

12 " (1) Oats, barley, rye, flax, flaxseed, cottonseed, or
13 corn; and screenings, scalplings, chaff, scourings, or hulls,
14 ground or unground, of any one or more of the foregoing or
15 of wheat;

16 " (2) Wheat for use as or as a constituent part of feed
17 for animals or poultry;

18 " (3) Hay or straw;

19 " (4) Dried beet pulp, malt sprouts, brewers' grains
20 or distillers' grains; soy bean oil cake, meal, or pellets, and
21 all other vegetable oil cake, meal, or pellets; and bran, shorts
22 or other byproduct feeds for animals or poultry obtained in
23 the milling of wheat or other cereals;

24 " (5) Products in chief value or derivatives of any one
25 or more of the foregoing.

1 “(b) This joint resolution shall not be construed to
2 authorize the importation, free of duty, of wheat not for
3 use as or as a constituent part of feed for animals and
4 poultry.

5 “(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural
6 Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended by section 31 of the
7 Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 750, 773), as amended
8 by section 5 of the Act of February 29, 1936 (49 Stat.
9 1148, 1152), as reenacted by section 1 of the Act of June
10 3, 1937 (50 Stat. 246), and as further amended by the
11 Act of January 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 17), or any proclama-
12 tions, regulations, or orders now or hereafter made pursuant
13 thereto, there shall be no quota or other limitation on the
14 quantity of wheat or of any of the other grains or commodi-
15 ties mentioned herein which may be imported into the United
16 States from any foreign country free of duty under the
17 provisions of this joint resolution.

18 “(d) As used in this joint resolution the term ‘United
19 States’ means the several States, the District of Columbia,
20 the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.”

78TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 4788

A BILL

To extend for an additional one hundred and eighty days the period during which certain grains and other products may be imported from foreign countries free of duty.

By Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts

MAY 10, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means